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WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, fair and Temp. 22-13 (72-55). Sunday, fair and mild DN: Saturday, variable Temp 21-16 (70-Sunday, fair. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: ay, fair. Temp. 31-15 (88-61) NEW YORK: ay, fair. Temp. 30-20 (86-68).
DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£6
Italy	350 Lire	U.S Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D

Arafat Disputes PLO-Syria Pact As Battle Rages

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI).—Heavy house-to-house fighting flared e suburbs of Beirut today and a controversy over an alleged communiqué by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization heir day-old peace agreement into jeopardy.

hristians intensified their siege of Nabaa, a Moslem pocket in redominantly Christian eastern sector of the city, and announced hundreds of Moslems had been captured in fierce fighting. while, about 86 Libyan Army Soviet-made armored cars and personnel carriers arrived today at the port of Sidon to beef up an Arab League peace-keeping force. The armor immediately headed for Beirut.

A new surge of kidnapping was reported in Beirut. Among the victims was the director of Lebanon's defunct Finance Ministry, Khalil Salem, who was abducted by three gunmen in western Beirut. He was released after several hours.

The PLO-Syrian controversy was over a communiqué issued by Syria yesterday on behalf of both parties. It said that both sides blamed last September's Egyptian-Israeli Sinai accord for the fighting in Lebanon.

But PLO chief Yassir Arafat said that he had not approved the communiqué nor had prior knowledge of it and charged that it was aimed at damaging Egyptian-Palestinian relations.

May Delay Trip

Palestinian sources said that telegrams denouncing the communiqué had been sent to Arab heads of state and that Mr. Arafat, who had been expected to go to Damascus tomorrow to add his signature to the peace accord, may postpone the trip and go to Cairo first.

The disputed passage in the Syrian communiqué said that the two sides "reviewed the Arab situation after the imperialist-Zionist offensive culminating in the Sinai agreement, whose result was the destruction of Arab unity and the sad events in Lebanon."

Mr. Arafat's telegrams to Arab leaders said that Syria was "aiming to sow differences between the PLO and Egypt."

The PLO has always been the most vociferous critic of the Sinai agreement but Mr. Arafat has tried to mend his fences with Egypt during his conflict with Syria.

The controversy clouded the future of the actual accord, signed in Damascus last night after a week of hard negotiations mediated by Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

Mr. Jalloud, whose country is engaged in a running dispute with Egypt, was widely suspected here of having had a hand in the reference to the Sinai agreement.

The agreement's four short sections shed little light on what transpired in the talks but observers agreed that they represented a major concession to the Syrians, who apparently will not be withdrawing their 15,000 troops in Lebanon as previously demanded by the PLO.

Supervision Committee

The accord provided for a truce once a Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese committee is formed to supervise it with the help of the 2,300-man Arab League peace-keeping force now in Beirut.

Militiamen were to withdraw from their strongholds within 10 days after the truce was declared. This was to be followed by a political dialogue under President-Elect Elias Sarkis to draft a peace settlement conforming to the provisions of past accords governing inter-Lebanese and Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

The accord said that the cease-fire would be binding on "all parties" in Lebanon but already there were signs of splits emerging in both rightist and leftist camps.

Leftist leader Kamal Jumblat

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Yassir Arafat UPI.

...min to Send ...legation to ...enyan Talks

AIROBI, July 30 (AP).—...dan President Idi Amin has ...ed to send a delegation to ...a to discuss how to end the ...nt confrontation between ... two East African nations, ...o Uganda announced today. ... said President Amin accept- ... Kenyan proposal "request- the Ugandan government to ... a delegation to Kenya for ...alogue with Kenya and dis- ... how to solve current prob- ... between the two countries." ...e proposal was apparently ...ered by Eteki Mboumoua, ...tary-general of the Organi- ...n of African Unity, who is ... mediation mission between ...wo countries and at present ...ampala after visiting Nairobi. ...ere was no immediate con- ...ation by Kenya that it has ...sted a Ugandan delegation ...it the country.

...sident Amin told Mr. Eteki ... he believed the secretary- ...al will be "able to find a ...eful solution to current ...ems between Uganda and ...a."

...nyan reactions to the OAU ... initiative so far have been ...ooler.

... the Nairobi leg of his mis- Mr. Eteki was not received ...resident Jomo Kenyatta. He ...rred briefly with Foreign ...ter Munyua Waiyaki just ...e he left on a visit to Ethio- ...nd later with James Osogo, ...cting Foreign Minister.

...y's largest circulation news- ..., the Daily Nation, com- ...ed today: "We do not need ...tary-General Eteki to pro- ...ur lives and territory. After ...e comes from an organiza- ...whose prescriptions are total- ...void of morality."

...e newspaper went on to at- the OAU whose activities it ... are "steeped in hypocrisy ... hyperbole."

... years thousands of inno- Ugandans have been system- ...ly murdered by the regime ... Amin and are still being ... There has been not one ...nce from the OAU about ...inhumanity to man by the ...dan regime," the Nation

Russian Diver, 17, Defects; Moscow Assails 'Provocation'

From Wire Dispatches

...NTREAL, July 30.—The So- ...Olympic Committee appealed ... for the return of a teen-age ... who defected to Canada. Russians called his request ...efugee status "a preplanned ...cation."

Sovie' spokesman said that ...ing political asylum to the ... Sergei Nemtsanov, 17, ...l be illegal because he is a ...r.

...e appeal for his return was ...ssed to the Canadian Or- ...ing Committee of the Olym- ...ames.

Government Stance

...e Canadian government said ...oy was entitled to remain ... for the time being.

... Russian schoolboy was in ...g after asking immigration ...als in Montreal for asylum and saying he wanted to live in freedom.

An International Olympic Committee statement said: "It is apparent that the status of the Soviet athlete who has sought political asylum in Canada is an intergovernmental matter."

Nemtsanov is one of three Communist-bloc Olympic athletes who have defected since this year's Games began. The others are Walter Lamberius, 20, a Romanian rower, and Ivan Haralanhie, 21, a Romanian canoeist.

The Soviet appeal was issued as a Montreal radio station reported that a fourth defector, also a Russian, had turned himself over to the authorities in Toronto. There was no official confirmation.

The Soviet statement said: "On

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)



United Press International.

Residents of Peking moved into the streets as a precaution against injury in any additional earthquakes.

No Panic Despite Quake Fears

Peking's Millions Organize Sidewalk Life

PEKING, July 30 (Reuters).—Peking's 6 million inhabitants settled down this evening for their third night of camping out in sweltering heat and humidity, fearing another earthquake like the ones that are believed to have killed many thousands east of here on Wednesday.

But the main impression was one of discipline, organization and no panic. The Chinese have been told exactly what to do in case of earthquakes and they are doing it—quietly and without fuss.

Some diplomats have been told by Chinese officials that the present alert could last two weeks. The authorities have predicted another quake but there have been no further tremors so far.

No casualty figures have been disclosed in official accounts of the earthquake in Tangshan, an industrial city east of Peking that was devastated. But diplomatic observers fear that only a small fraction of Tangshan's 1.6 million residents could have escaped death or injury.

Furniture Shifted

In Peking, people are settling down for a long siege and they have shifted their furniture, beds and other household effects into the wide, tree-lined avenues of the capital.

Officials today advised foreign businessmen to leave Peking as quickly as possible. The exodus of the businessmen—British, French, Japanese and West German—begins tomorrow. Most of them have decided to leave for Shanghai, Tokyo or Hong Kong.

Foreigners, who are never normally invited into Chinese homes, now have a unique view of Chinese family life. People are washing, eating and sleeping on the sidewalks, almost as if they were still in their houses or tiny workers' apartments.

But for many, sleep is impossible. Most people constantly fan themselves with everything from rolled copies of the People's Daily to lacquered antique fans. Small groups of men and youths play cards or Chinese chess, huddling under street lamps.

The loud chirping of cicadas keeps babies awake and mothers nurse them under the plastic and canvas awnings that now flank every street. Clothes lines are strung between trees and infants study in open-air kindergartens during the day.

Guests at Peking's two hotels for foreigners have been evacuated to a big camp of army tents around the moat of the Forbidden City.

Along the main Avenue of Eternal Peace, traditional curved furniture stands next to utility chairs and family portraits hang from improvised tents. A portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung was nailed to a tree.

The city's millions have built extra earthquake shelters, more substantial than tents and set them up well away from walls or buildings.

In Tokyo, it was reported that the Chinese Foreign Ministry today told the Japanese Embassy in Peking that China would decline any aid from abroad.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, earlier today said at a press conference that Japan had asked China whether it needed relief aid. In cordially declining the offer, the report said, China said it would not accept aid from any foreign countries.

The ministry was also quoted as saying the Chinese were determined to overcome the difficulty in a spirit of self-help.

The United States has also offered assistance. Yesterday, a State Department spokesman said that China had not responded to the offer.

Soviet Condolences Sent

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI).—The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union has sent an expression of its "sincere compassion to the Chinese people," Tass said today.

It said the message "expressed on behalf of the Soviet people sincere compassion to the Chinese people and condolences to families and relatives of the victims of the quake."

New Italian Cabinet Sworn In by President

ROME, July 30 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone swore in today a minority Christian Democratic government whose survival depends on Communist abstention in next week's first parliamentary confidence test.

Premier Giulio Andreotti and 21 ministers, including Italy's first woman Cabinet member, formed Italy's 39th government since the war.

Mr. Andreotti said he would seek a vote of confidence for his third Cabinet from the Senate Wednesday and the Chamber of Deputies the following Monday.

The Communist party newspaper L'Unita said the new government meant "the end of a monopoly," a reference to the influence the West's largest Marxist party will have in determining its survival.

• Tina Anselmi, first woman in Italian Cabinet, Page 2.

Politicians predicted the Communists, who have yet to say what they will do in the confidence vote, would abstain in order to let Mr. Andreotti at least begin his economic recovery program aimed at reducing Italy's 20-per-cent inflation and 7-per-cent unemployment rates.

The Socialists' refusal to join a coalition government excluding the Communists left Mr. Andreotti with no choice beyond a minority Cabinet that needs parliamentary abstentions by the other main non-Fascist parties to have a majority.

The Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans pledged to abstain, leaving only the Communists uncommitted.

Mr. Andreotti's Cabinet includes eight firs -time ministers.



Associated Press.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN ITALY—Front row from left: Premier Giulio Andreotti, President Giovanni Leone and Labor Minister Tina Anselmi, the first woman cabinet minister in Italy, with other members of new Cabinet at ceremony in Quirinal Palace.

Brezhnev Assails West's 'Threat' to Italy

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today accused the United States and other Western countries of being "ready to take Italy by the throat just to keep Communists out of its government."

He made the remark in an unusual interview published by the Communist party newspaper, Pravda. Mr. Brezhnev attacked the United States, Britain, France and West Germany for their reported agreement not to make loans to Italy if the Communists entered the new government.

The agreement was reported by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after the Puerto Rico economic summit conference. All four countries later denied that a specific pact had been made at that summit but Mr. Brezhnev dismissed the denials as "nuances."

"The essentials of the case are clear: There is an intention to subject Italy to economic sanctions if there are Communists in its government," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"The meddling of certain Western powers in the process of forming the Italian government is not a sign of their strength," he added, "but a manifestation of fear of the powerful march of social progress."

"Political figures in the capitalist countries frequently extoll the ballot count as an indicator of democracy," Mr. Brezhnev said. "But what about this specific case?

"It turns out that such democracy is cheap in the eyes of those who do not like the result of the elections in Italy."

Italy's Communist leaders, in their election campaign, repeatedly stated their party's independence from Moscow. They came in second in the election last month, behind the Christian Democrats who have formed a minority government.

Mr. Brezhnev said that Western "interference" in the election contrasts with declarations signed at the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation, which began a year ago.

At that 35-nation conference, the United States and other Western countries agreed to recognize the present borders of the nations of Europe, in effect recognizing the Communist nations established after World War II. The Soviet Union agreed to provisions allowing persons, information and ideas to move freely between East and West.

The Soviet Union has de-emphasized the humanitarian portions of the agreement and played up the recognition of boundaries and noninterference in nations' internal affairs.

Amnesty Issued In Spain; Limits May Stir Outcry

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, July 30.—King Juan Carlos today granted an amnesty to political prisoners. Justice Minister Landelino Lavilla Alsina said the amnesty was "wide" and would affect all political prisoners except those convicted of violence.

In La Coruna, where the Cabinet meeting was held, Mr. Lavilla said about 200 political prisoners—a much lower number than expected—will benefit from the amnesty. The government news agency Cifra estimated the number at 400. Mr. Lavilla said that the King had granted an "ample amnesty for crimes that were politically motivated and crimes of opinion." Excluded from the amnesty were persons convicted of crimes of terrorism that caused death or injuries.

The extent of the amnesty was expected to be a big disappointment in opposition circles, which had been hoping for the release of most of Spain's estimated 636 political prisoners.

The amnesty will also be applied to about 300 more persons who are not in prison but who were fired from public jobs, such as university teachers and civil servants, because of their political beliefs.

However, persons dismissed from their jobs for organizing or taking part in politically motivated strikes will not be covered by the amnesty, Mr. Lavilla said.

In making the formal announcement, the government said it was "confident that the amnesty will contribute to national concord which is indispensable for the announced political reforms."

Warns on Laxness

At the same time, it warned that the amnesty did not mean that there will be laxness in enforcing the law. "Without law there is no liberty," it said. The Cabinet meeting was held in La Coruña, located in the Province of Galicia, where the King had made a weeklong tour.

The King's decision was in response to nationwide street demonstrations and numerous petitions for political amnesty, including one from his own government and another from the Roman Catholic Church. Both the government and the church said an amnesty would help to overcome hatreds stirred by the 1936-39 Civil War that brought the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco to power.

The democratic opposition parties have made the granting of a full amnesty one of their key conditions for opening a dialogue with the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Mr. Lavilla also said the amnesty would affect all those jailed for "political offenses and personal opinions," and would be extended to the about 100 conscientious objectors imprisoned for refusing to carry arms.

The justice minister also said that nine military officers convicted of sedition because of their membership in a clandestine army group called the Military Democratic Union would be released but will be forced to retire from the armed forces.

There was no indication when the government would start releasing the prisoners. Mr. Lavilla said the application of the amnesty will be handled by the competent court authorities.

It was the second time since his ascension to the throne last November that Juan Carlos decreed the release of prisoners. Within a few days of Franco's death, the King granted a royal pardon that freed 528 political prisoners along with about 6,00' common criminals.

In contrast to last November's pardon, today's amnesty wiped the convictions from the prisoners records. It was assumed the amnesty will affect some Spanish exiles abroad.

Prisoners not covered by the amnesty include those Basque nationalists convicted of bombings, slayings and kidnappings.

In Madrid, meanwhile, thousands of industrial workers struck to protest the shooting of a worker in street clashes with riot police last night.

Alfonso Altazar, a shop steward, 24, from an electrical equipment plant, was shot in the head and critically injured when police broke up an illegal street demonstration by almost 1,000 workers protesting the firing of colleagues.

A police statement said officers opened fire when some of their vehicles were attacked by demonstrators and bombarded with flower pots from balconies.



AP.

King Juan Carlos

Bonn Law Aimed at Lawyers Of Accused Terrorists Voted

BONN, July 30 (AP).—Despite opposition from both left and right, the upper house of the West German parliament gave final legislative approval today to an anti-terrorist bill aimed at a small group of radical lawyers.

The bill authorizes judges to read correspondence between a lawyer and a jailed client if the prisoner is suspected of belonging to a terrorist group. It also increases the maximum sentence for leaders of terrorist organizations to 10 years in prison.

Liberal intellectuals and leftists, including young Socialist radicals in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party, contended that the bill threatens democracy.

Passage Held Up

The conservative Christian Democrats, who control the upper house, the Bundesrat, held up passage of the bill for weeks, demanding stronger provisions. These included permission for judges to sit in on meetings between accused terrorists and their lawyers. But they could not get their amendments past the government majority in the lower house, the Bundestag.

The conservatives finally decided that the government bill was better than no bill at all. But four of the five conservative state delegations in the Bundesrat said they would seek tougher measures if the Christian Democrats win the national elections Oct. 3.

The chief target of the new law is a small group of radical lawyers who allegedly act as gobetweens for jailed terrorists and their supporters outside. This keeps such urban guerrilla groups as the Baader-Meinhof gang operating even after their leaders are captured.

Christian Democratic spokesman Friedrich Vogel said inspection of letters between lawyers and clients will not improve the situation.

"What has been done in writing so far need simply be carried out orally," he said.

S. African Police Lay Arson Wave To Young Thugs

JOHANNESBURG, July 30 (AP).—Police in the African township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, said today that a gang of thugs was responsible for the recent wave of arson at black schools.

At least 14 schools have been hit by arsonists in Soweto and other racially segregated townships around Johannesburg amid continuing unrest following last month's riots.

Police Col. P.J. Visser, head of Soweto's Criminal Investigation Division, said the burning of schools was "a reign of terror instituted by young *tsotsis*."

Tsotsis is the name for young black thugs who roam the black townships in gangs. Col. Visser said the arson was not politically motivated.

Thousands of schoolchildren fled their classes in Soweto yesterday after threats spread through the townships that schools would be attacked and set ablaze. At least four schools in Soweto, home for more than a million blacks, were set afire yesterday.

Park's 'Purification' Drive

Korea Rules Foreign Words, Long Hair, No Longer OK

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, July 30.—Foreign actors no longer appear in South Korean TV commercials, and foreign words are scheduled to be purged from Korean usage. War has been declared on long hair. Politicians, civil servants and entertainers have been warned to end "degenerate" practices.

It is all part of the "purification" campaign inaugurated by President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Park's minister of culture and information, Kim Seong Jin, called it "a renaissance of national culture" in which "the essence of traditions" is being transformed into "a *modern* pattern."

In ordering the campaign, Mr. Park declared that "this is the time for the nation to get rid of, one by one, the things found irrelevant to its historic background and its present reality."

The "reality" he referred to was the threat of military aggression from North Korean forces positioned only 25 miles from the capital. This presence creates a necessity, as Mr. Park sees it, to develop a firm sense of self-reliance.

Korea's culture, Mr. Park said, must not be "polluted" by an "indiscreet" inflow of foreign influence.

"I don't think there will be any role for foreign influence in our culture in the future," Mr. Kim said. "What I expect of foreigners is that they understand and appreciate our culture as it is. That is all."

Even before the campaign was given its name, "purification," in April, restrictions on some forms of foreign culture were in effect.

Ban on Movies

A total ban on imports of movies from Japan, Korea's former colonial master, has been in effect since Korea regained its independence in 1945. So few new U.S. motion pictures were being imported into South Korea —17 last year—that U.S. Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson brought up the issue at a meeting here in May. He was assured that Korea would "give favorable consideration" to doubling imports of U.S. movies within the next two years.

Rhi Sang Kyu, director of planning and management at the Education Ministry, which is coordinating the language purification campaign, declared that persuasion, not coercive legislation, would be employed. He complained that television was the chief offender in using foreign words and cited such terms as "hit parade" and "news desk."

The word "TV," pronounced in Korean as in English, is all right, he said, because no Korean equivalent exists.

The ban on long hair, considered a foreign symbol, is being enforced with a threat of a 29-day jail sentence. Only one person has been arrested so far.

"We don't want youngsters to grow long hair," Mr. Kim said. "It's bad for mental and physical hygiene. Their hair is always dirty. If they can grow hair that long, they should have sufficient income to keep it groomed and clean.

"It's like a small bird trying to grow the feathers of a big ostrich."

Not All Success

Mr. Park has issued instructions to members of the National Assembly to stop using their influence to perform favors for constituents, has arrested prominent Koreans caught gambling, and banned entertainers caught using marijuana from appearing on TV or in movies. About 300 Korean children enrolled in foreign schools in Korea are being "encouraged" to quit and enroll in Korean schools.

The purity movement has not been an unqualified success, nor has it been enforced with the kind of authoritarian severity Mr. Park has used against his political opponents.

Some members of the ruling Democratic Republican party openly complained about the ban on influence-peddling.

Hair may not be long, but on many Korean men it is "longish." Shopkeepers have not rushed to tear down signs bearing foreign words.

Asked if the government intended to outlaw use of foreign words in the names of export products, Mr. Kim unflinchingly responded: "No, of course, we'll make exceptions for export products."

Asked whether the standards for purification were that "if money comes in, morals go out," Mr. Kim laughed and admitted, "If you put it that way, I would agree. Sometimes morals and realities go separate ways."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Bank Robbed in Italy

FOGGIA, Italy, July 30 (AP).—Six bandits held up a local bank and made off with jewels worth more than 1 billion lire ($1.2 million), police reported yesterday.

Russia Adds More MIRVs To Missiles

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —The Soviet Union has begun to arm its intermediate-range missiles with multiple nuclear warheads, posing a new threat to Western Europe, President Ford has told Congress.

The Russians have about 600 such missiles in their arsenal, with the capacity to strike also at China.

The President made the disclosure in an annual arms-control report yesterday.

U.S. officials acknowledge that no current arms agreement prohibits the Soviet Union from equipping its intermediate and medium-range missiles with MIRVs, multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles.

The Soviet Union was known to have armed its intercontinental ballistic missiles with MIRVs. The two superpowers are stalemated on finding ways to count them against overall weapons ceilings.

Bombers Added

Earlier this week, reports said the Russians had added more of their so-called Backfire bombers to bases in northwest Russia, in easy range of Western Europe. The deployment of these bombers also is a critical issue in the Geneva arms-control talks.

The report said the variety of nuclear delivery vehicles of less than intercontinental range poses a massive destructive potential."

It added, "Both because of its own great importance and because a major war in Europe would involve a real danger of escalation through the use of strategic nuclear weapons, arms control must try to contribute to the political and military stability of Europe."

Ireland Is Getting $60 Million in Aid From EEC Fund

BRUSSELS, July 30 (Reuters). —Ireland will receive 50 million units of account ($60 million) in emergency aid from the Common Market under plans agreed this week by the EEC Commission, informed sources said.

The money, to be furnished from the European Economic Community's farm subsidies fund and the regional fund for helping backward EEC areas, is designed to boost Ireland's faltering economy.

The sources said Social Affairs Commissioner Patrick Hillery also urged the EEC executive to grant an additional 20 million units ($24 million) from the community's social fund for retraining workers but this proposal has still to be agreed by the commission.

The EEC executive will examine details of the proposed grant, which must still be approved by the member states, when it reconvenes in September after the summer recess, the sources added.



Associated Press.

A villa, abandoned when family was evacuated, is sealed off by barbed wire in Seveso.

410 Ordered to Leave Gas-Hit Area in Italy

SEVESO, Italy, July 30 (UPI). —Officials today ordered the evacuation of 410 persons, including 100 children, from a region contaminated by a cloud of poisonous gas.

In Rome, legislators demanded that the government allow expectant mothers in the polluted zone to have abortions.

Officials said that the 410 persons, involving 114 families, would be taken Monday from their homes in the three-mile-long path of a cloud of poisonous defoliant gas which leaked from the Icmesa chemical plant July 10 after a safety valve burst.

An earlier report said that the evacuation of the children had already begun today but officials later said that the families would not be removed until Monday. They said that finding adequate accommodation for the evacuees was delaying the start of the move.

The evacuation will bring to 642 the number of persons removed from the contaminated region just north of Milan.

Officials said that nearly 5,000 persons would be forced to leave their homes if a decision were made to evacuate every village where livestock are dying from internal bleeding caused by the pollution.

In Rome, the Health and Hygiene Committee of the Chamber of Deputies met last night to discuss the accident which has already sent 100 persons to hospitals with skin inflammations and liver and kidney pains.

Abortion Permission

Republican party member Susanna Agnelli, sister of Fiat president Giovanni Agnelli, and radical Emma Bonino called on the government to pass an emergency law permitting pregnant women in the contaminated zone to have abortions on demand. Abortions are illegal in Italy.

Doctors have warned couples in the region to abstain from conceiving children until scientists can determine the possible genetic effects of the gas.

Soldiers have sealed off a 172-acre area around the Icmesa plant with barbed wire and authorities have banned the consumption of locally produced meats and vegetables.

Icmesa's Swiss owners, the Givaudan Co., said in Geneva that a British firm had found a way to decontaminate the soil but that they were awaiting permission from Italian authorities.

The Swiss company has promised to make good farmers' losses for as many years as might be necessary to decontaminate the soil.

Italian Left, Right Respect 1st Woman Cabinet Member

ROME, July 30 (AP).—Tina Anselmi, Italy's first woman Cabinet minister, earned her stripes as a student running messages for Catholic partisans fighting the Germans and Italian Fascists in her native Veneto in northern Italy.

"She was a girl full of heart and courage," Italy's Communist labor leader, Luciano Lama, recalled.

The 49-year-old Miss Anselmi, a Christian Democrat who takes over the difficult Labor Ministry, has risen on credentials that appeal to both Catholics and leftists, a winning quality in a government built on a compromise between the two groups.

Although she has fought repeal of Italy's anti-abortion law, Miss Anselmi has also fought the feminist battle in male-dominated Italian society.

As leader of Italy's delegation to the UN Woman's Conference in Mexico City last year, Miss Anselmi declared: "A society will not be just as long as a single citizen is useless or unused."

The Communist-dominated Italian Women's Union, which has taken to the streets in pro-abortion demonstrations, was one of the first to congratulate the Christian Democrat Cabinet minister.

"Every achievement of members of the women's movement is a success for all women who are struggling for their emancipation and liberation," the leftist feminist group said in a message.

Miss Anselmi, who has served in Parliament since 1958, was picked for the labor post in strike-prone Italy as part of Premier Giulio Andreotti's new-look Cabinet. With Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic government dependent on the Communist party for survival, Miss Anselmi will bear the brunt of union demands.

Unions are demanding guarantees of employment in the face of an economic crisis that has left an estimated 1.8 million of Italy's 20 million labor force without jobs.

Born in Castelfranco Veneto, near Venice, on March 25, 1927, Miss Anselmi, who is unmarried, joined the partisan movement as a student in a Catholic girls school.

She took a degree in literature from the Catholic university in Milan and went to work as an elementary school teacher.

However, through her wartime connections with the then-underground Christian Democratic party, she soon moved into trade unionism in a textile workers union.

This was a springboard for politics and her background as a schoolteacher did not hurt.

In 1958, when she first ran for the Chamber of Deputies, some voters simply marked their ballots "Maestra Tina"—meaning schoolteacher Tina.

In Parliament, she has focused her attention on problems of the family and of women in Italy. She visited the United States in 1962, met President John Kennedy and remained for two months studying U. S. schools and the problems of American youth.

As a member of the Catholic Church-backed Christian Democrats, Miss Anselmi battled against enactment of Italy's first divorce law and again in a referendum to seek its repeal. She was on the losing side then and has since aligned herself against attempts to overturn the country's law barring abortion.

At the same time, she has fought successfully to increase penalties for kidnaps and crimes against children.

Last month, she won election to the Senate.

In her first statement upon taking her post, she declared: "woman must be a protagonist in Italian society as well as in the world."

Reds Label U.S. T-Shirts Not Fitting

LISBON, July 30 (AP).—Communist newspaper O'Diario has leveled charges of being "soft on imperialism" at teenage wearers of U.S. T-shirts.

Referring to the proliferation of shirts advertising U.S. universities, U.S. baseball teams, U.S. soft drinks and other U.S. institutions, the paper accused Portuguese youngsters of "wearing the symbols of their worst enemy."

But only children from "a certain social class" have been taken in, O Diario says: "You would never see a true worker wearing a T-shirt with the words '1976—Bicentennial of the American Revolution.'"

Arafat Disputes Agreement By PLO, Syria; Battles Rage

(Continued from Page 1)

said that he "accepts what the PLO accepts," but leftist-held Radio Beirut criticized the agreement for failing to include a Syrian troop withdrawal. It predicted that "there will be great difficulties implementing it."

On the right, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who still refuses reconciliation with the Palestinians, said that the pact "is only between Syria and the PLO and does not concern us."

Mr. Chamoun's stand has already led to battles between his followers and those of the Christian Phalangist party, which has accepted the accord.

Under pressure from the Phalangists, Mr. Chamoun finally agreed last night to a temporary truce beginning at 7 a.m. tomorrow to let the Red Cross evacuate wounded from the besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp in southeast Beirut.

Local reporters said that a column of about 200 Syrian infantry troops crossed into south Lebanon from positions in the Bekaa Valley yesterday and clashed with guerrillas of the Palestinian "Rejection Front" in a battle that left six dead and several wounded.

The "Rejection Front," which opposes the concept of political settlement with Israel, is not a party to the Syria-PLO accord.

Kennedy Sees Indifference

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP). —Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., accused the State Department and immigration officials yesterday of bureaucratic "indifference" to the plight of Lebanese seeking a haven in the United States.

At a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on refugees, headed by Sen. Kennedy, administration officials disputed the charge, but said that they have limited leeway for action under current laws and procedures.

PLO Provides Escorts

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —The PLO is now providing protection for U.S. officials traveling in the Moslem sectors of Beirut, the State Department said today.

Until last Friday, the United States denied any direct contact with the guerrilla organization. However, the State Department has since acknowledged that contacts had begun late last month.

Kaunda Says War Is Necessary to End White Rule

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said in an interview published today that war is the only way to end white rule in southern Africa because the negotiating process has failed. He called on the Third World to supply money and weapons.

In an interview with the Yugoslav national news agency, Tanjug, in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Mr. Kaunda said that black Africa should fight South Africa and Rhodesia so that blacks in those countries can be free to rule themselves.

"Free Africa," Tanjug quoted Mr. Kaunda as saying, "has shown the greatest possible extent of patience to achieve decolonization in this region by negotiations and in a peaceful way. These attempts have failed and fighting is the only way at present.

"The nonaligned countries must intensify their aid to the liberation movements, aid in war equipment, money and weapons," he added.

Italian Air Strike Ends

ROME, July 30 (AP).—The Italian Pilots Union today announced a halt in the strikes that have disrupted airline traffic here for months to give the new government an opportunity to settle the dispute.

3 Italian Youths Get Life for Rape-Slaying

LATINA, Italy, July 30 (Reuters).—Three youths, all members of wealthy Italian families, were sentenced to life imprisonment today for kidnapping, raping and murdering a teen-age girl from Rome's slums.

The body of the victim, Rosaria Lopez, was found in the trunk of a car in a Rome street earlier this year. Another teen-age girl was also found in the car trunk. She was injured but alive.

The two girls had been taken to a holiday villa at a resort near Latina, south of Rome, by the three convicted youths, Andrea Chira, Gianno Guido and Angelo Izzo. The victims were held captive for more than 24 hours and repeatedly tortured and raped before Rosaria Lopez was killed, the court was told.

State Department Sets Special Training

Helping U.S. Envoys Face Terrorism

By Bruce Howard

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP). —U.S. diplomats who have increasingly had to face danger and even death in overseas postings may in the future be better equipped to cope with terrorism.

Starting in October, junior Foreign Service officers will be assigned for several weeks at a time to a mythical "Consulate-General of Rosslyn" near Washington.

There the young diplomats will be faced with the simulated crashing of Boeing 707s into "tropical rain forests," their holds exploded by terrorist bombs. Top-secret diplomatic pouches will disappear, bodies will be identified and families notified. The new training program will be designed to prepare Foreign Service officers for terrorism abroad.

In the last three years the State Department has spent more than $100 million to protect its personnel abroad from terror. But the dramatic rise in security expenditures—from $14.6 million in 1972 to more than $40 million this year—has been matched by an increase in terror attacks.

Attacks Increase

In 1969 there were four major attacks against U.S. embassies and their employees; last year there were 19.

U.S. ambassadors have been killed in Guatemala (1968), Sudan (1973), Cyprus (1974) and Lebanon (this year); kidnapped and released in Brazil (1969) and Haiti (1973). Terrorists have attacked U.S. embassies and employees in more than 30 countries—above and beyond war zones such as Indochina.

Although most of the incidents occurred in relatively unstable countries in South and Central America, Africa and Asia, attacks also have taken place in Japan, Western Europe and New Zealand.

On the average, according to State Department studies, an international terrorist involved in one of the kidnapping incidents of the last eight years had an 80-per-cent chance of escaping death or imprisonment.

Light Sentences Noted

If captured, most terrorists quickly obtain freedom, either through prisoner swaps or light sentencing. The average sentence for the few who were brought to trial was 18 months.

"In a word," says Robert Fearey, special assistant to the secretary of state and coordinator for combating terrorism, "outside the hijacking area, our efforts to make terrorism unprofitable for the terrorists have made little headway."

"Terrorism is aimed at the actual victims," Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corp. has written, "terrorism is theater."

The audience is worldwide but those in a specialised part of it, the Foreign Service officers, suffer the additional pressure of knowing they are potential victims.

Under a White Flag

For most of them, psychological adaptation to terrorism has only begun. Until recent years, the diplomat in a foreign country was sacrosanct—he appeared under a white flag.

One of the first U.S. diplomats kidnapped by the "new" terrorists was C. Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, seized in Rio de Janeiro in 1969.

"I remember it seemed outrageous at the time," Mr. Elbrick said in an interview. "I said to my captors, 'You guys changed the rules.' And they said, 'Yes, we have. But the government is our enemy and you are part of the government.'"

Some diplomats rationalize the State Department's policy by saying that the threat of death by terrorism is part of the job, a hazard that they have to accept, much like the military.

Resentment Surfaces

Much of the new anxiety in the Foreign Service has surfaced in the form of resentment against the State Department itself. "Terrorism has hurt morale in the service," an officer said. "But not as much as the department's policies on terrorism."

One of the department's most controversial policies is its refusal to negotiate for the release of kidnapped Foreign Service officers.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger defends the policy as a long-term deterrent—while today's hostage may be sacrificed, the thinking is, yielding only encourages more terror.

Some staffers question whether terrorists really are deterred, especially when some host countries or the families of the hostage meet the demands of the terrorists. (In 1973 the wife of a kidnapped U.S. consul general in Mexico raised $80,000 to ransom her husband after the State Department refused to yield.)

The critics argue that the State Department should comply with most demands, especially those involving monetary ransoms, and make efforts to recover the money and capture the kidnappers after the hostage is released.

This policy, placing top priority on the safety of the immediate hostage, is usually advised by police in ordinary kidnappings.

Foreign Service personnel stress that the policy is inhumane and demoralizing. "It's hard to see people you know just written off," said Margaret Dean, a newly enrolled Foreign Service officer and the wife of an officer.

"It makes you feel like a pawn," she added. "We have morbid jokes about it, but it's horrible to know that the people behind you aren't worried about getting you out, that Kissinger isn't concerned about you. The attitude we have is, Kissinger doesn't know our names; he cares about the world view."

Even Mr. Fearey noted in a speech defending the policy that it sounds "somewhat cold and unfeeling."

The controversy has a variety of complexities. "Publicly we say we will not negotiate and give some of our own people third that's that," said an officer who was himself a kidnap victim. "But privately the practice is more flexible or, at least, more confused."

He added: "The really difficult negotiation—and most of the confusion—surrounds what we tell the host government we will do for them to do. Publicly we say 'no deals,' and then privately we tell the host government that we are holding it responsible for the well-being of our diplomat. That can lead to chaos."



United Press International.

"CONVICT"—Young man wearing a placard reading "I am a thief caught by the UVF" swept the street in Ulster Thursday after he and two other men were "tried" by the ultra-rightist Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force for house-breaking and theft. Two of the men accepted the verdict and sentence—to sweep streets for two days. The third man rebelled and was beaten and shot in the leg. He was taken into custody and hospitalized by the police. The two men who swept streets were also taken into custody.

Egypt Turban Sellers Find Modern Trend Is to Unwind

By Eric Pace

CAIRO, July 30 (NYT).—Gaber Abdelkader, a seller of cloth for turbans, surveyed his plain and fancy bolts of Egyptian cotton with a proud but melancholy eye.

"The new generation doesn't like to put on turbans," Mr. Abdelkader said softly to a visitor here last week. "The young men come to Cairo and they see people going bareheaded and they think that is the modern way."

The impact of modernization in Cairo, Alexandria and other Egyptian urban centers has been curtailing that venerable Islamic practice, the wearing of the turban.

"It is part of our religion," said Mohammed Abdelaziz, a Cairo hatmaker whose wares include caps to wrap turban cloths around.

Technically speaking, a turban consists of a cap with a length of cloth wound around it, and turbans are said to have been worn by the bedouin of the Arabian Peninsula before the birth of the Prophet Mohammed there in AD 570.

Early in his life, Mohammed is said to have traded in turbans in Syria, and to have exported them from Mecca on the Arabian Peninsula to Basra, at the head of the Gulf. His own turban is thought to have been white.

Understandably, the turban came to be regarded as a badge of Islam, and there is a traditional Islamic saying that the turban signifies "dignity for the believer and strength for the Arab."

Yet in modern times the turban has become less and less widely worn. Most Arabians have long since taken to wearing the flowing Arab headcloth known as the kaffiyeh. In 19th-century Turkey the turban was officially replaced by the cylindrical felt hat known as the fez. And the turban has largely disappeared from Iran, where the parliament, in 1928, passed a law making the wearing of European-style clothes compulsory.

Nubians Stay Covered

Here along the Nile Valley, the winds of sartorial change have blown more gently, however, and turban wearing is still widespread among certain groups, notably those tall, lanky Sudanese and Egyptians—such as Mr. Abdelkader—who are known as Nubians. Mr. Abdelkader's neat little shop caters to Nubians who venture north to Cairo from villages lying in the extreme south of Egypt and in the northern Sudan.

The turban also is still worn by Sudanese, by the denizens of southern Egypt, known as Saidis, by Moslem clerics, who are known here as sheikhs, and by certain guides, waiters and the like. A humbler wraparound headcloth also is worn by many farmers and laborers here in northern Egypt.

But turban-wearing has been showing signs of erosion among young Sudanese, as well as Nubians, who take jobs in Cairo.

Saidi laborers proudly wear their traditional turbans even when they work on construction sites in radical Libya—but even the staunchest Saidis generally drop the turban when they ascend to white-collar jobs.

Urban Custom

Similarly, when a north Egyptian farmer or laborer settles in the city he, and particularly his sons, often stop wearing the turban in order to fit in with urban custom, which has been influenced by the West and by the modernizing notions of the Egyptian officers who overthrew King Farouk in 1952. Many former turban wearers put their headgear back on, however, when they visit their ancestral villages.

No statistics exist for the number of turbaned heads among the Egyptian population, which is approaching 40 million. But turban-wearing men—women do not wear turbans—amount to less than 5 per cent of the population of Cairo, despite the Islamic injunction, "Wear turbans and increase your nobility."

Even Mr. Abdelkader confesses that when in Cairo he went bareheaded, although he maintained stoutly: "When I am in my village I wear it. It makes a man look good."

Irish Supreme Court To Rule on Anarchists

DUBLIN, July 30 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court is to consider the case of a young couple sentenced to death for the murder of an off-duty policeman shot after a Dublin bank robbery.

An appeals court today rejected pleas by Noel Murray, 25, and his wife Marie, 27, who are self-confessed anarchists, against their conviction and death sentences. But Chief Justice Tom O'Higgins granted leave for a further appeal to the Supreme Court.

Portugal Assembly Elects Its Speaker

LISBON, July 30 (Reuters).—Vasco da Gama Fernandes, a deputy of the Socialist party, was elected president (speaker) of Portugal's National Assembly last night.

Mr. Fernandes, who was elected by 214 votes in the 219-seat assembly, had been appointed acting speaker in May, a few weeks after the assembly was formed following general elections.



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News Analysis

hweiker Designation Puts agan Credibility in Doubt

By James M. Naughton

HINGTON, July 30 (NYT). ld Reagan's strongest asset quest of the Republican ntial nomination was his lity among those in the dominant right wing. But signation of a liberal—Sen. d Schweiker of Pennsyl- as his prospective run- ate has seriously jeopardiz- trust—and Mr. Reagan's ts for the nomination.

political party cannot be all to all people," Mr. Reagan d 18 months ago in reject- esident Ford's call for a broad enough to include tes and liberals. "It can- mpromise its fundamental for political expediency or to swell its numbers."

hat is what many outraged vatives now believe Mr. has done in choosing Sen. ker as the vehicle for an t to undercut Mr. Ford's from Northeastern dele- to the Republican National ntion.

Complacent Fidelity

nsistency is no stranger to an politics. But the zeal which the Republican right Mr. Reagan's candidacy a even match for that of an ent Republican President ased, in large part, on his ent fidelity to conservative le and dogma in his rhet-

n't believe in the old tradi- f picking someone at the e end of the political spec- because he can get some ou can't get yourself," Mr. n said in describing his g-mate philosophy at the o Republican convention y 9.

nteen days later, he did hat. Worse, his campaign made it clear in explaining oice of Sen. Schweiker, it mething Mr. Reagan had planning for several weeks he only issue was to an- e it before or after the nom- n had been secured.

apparent duplicity, which ght Reagan delegates refer- as a "betrayal," cost Mr. n the support this weeak arke Reed, the Mississippi lican chairman, who had he Democratic party be- of his opposition to philo- ally balanced tickets and sympathy for the Reagan wearing idacy had been the only thing the shift of all 30 sippi delegate votes to Mr. The move also cost Mr. inist Protestan the support of such ning and ch reactionaries as Gov. im Thomson of New Hamp- and se

The Bitter Pill

The third ... the leg. Beyond all that, it cost Mr. d by the gun an incalculable asset— were also ... enthusiasm of those on the even those who may, as one it, "swallow the bitter pill" e Schweiker designation. no longer accept on faith Reagan will do what we nt he would do," said a l Hill conservative in a m to assess the mood of Mr. n's right-wing troops. ard Viguerie, publisher of rvative Digest, said there 'an awful lot of conserva- ut there who are just livid." the shock of Mr. Reagan's nove dissipates, he said, might not go out and oppose t they don't care anymore." es Lyon, an important Rea- mpaign financier and dele- Texas, said he decided to with the Californian only e he was still preferable to lternatives—Mr. Ford and Carter.

Doom Foreseen

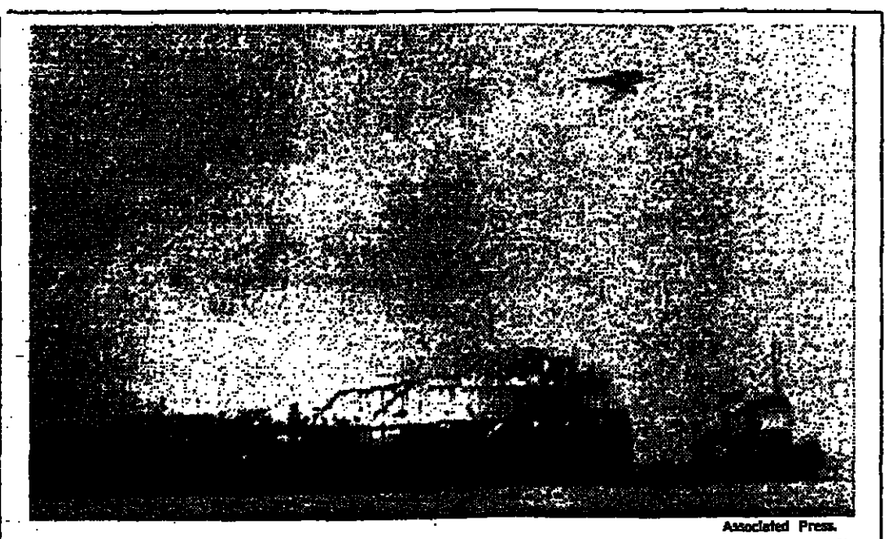
disaffection of Mr. Rea- remaining devotees was ed in the stated belief of *that his candidacy was now* . The leader of the delegation in Utah, Rich- Richards, predicted, "It's d for Reagan" if the 30 ippi votes go to Mr. Ford. one thing that could save agan's candidacy, his allies as proof—not merely con- s, but evidence—that his mment of stated principles pragmatic chance to con- ortheastern Ford votes had led in overtaking the Presi- delegate lead.

here, too, the credibility of

ppears Free Sicilian

ERMO, July 30 (Reuters). ppears yesterday freed the a Sicilian property dealer ed from her home nine go. Her family said that som was paid

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Associated Press.

Fire on Pier at Southend

The seaward end of the world's longest seaside pier burned Thursday night, destroying a Coast Guard station, two pubs and entertainment halls. No estimate has been made of the damage. Two firemen were slightly injured but no casualties were reported among the visitors on the pier at the time.

Hundreds of vacationers chugged to safety on a miniature railway that runs the one-and-a-third mile length of the pier which opened in 1830. Others were ferried ashore in police launches, yachts and dinghies. Fire engines, fire boats and a crop-dusting plane that dropped 400 gallons of water at a time on the flames finally doused the fire at the Thames estuary resort, 42 miles east of London.

The pier is the longest of a number of similar structures that dot the British seashore. Most date from the Victorian era and were, and still are, used for amusement arcades, theaters, restaurants and for fishing.

Ford Gains in the Deep South, Bids Pennsylvania Stand Fast

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT). —President Ford yesterday gained fresh support in the Deep South for his candidacy and urged the big Pennsylvania delegation to stand fast with him at the Republican National Convention next month.

Rep. David Treen of Louisiana and two other uncommitted members of the state's convention delegation endorsed Mr. Ford's bid for the nomination yesterday afternoon.

The President's candidacy was also gaining support in the potentially pivotal Mississippi delegation, although a canvass by The New York Times suggested that the endorsement of Mr. Ford by Clarke Reed, the influential state party chairman, had yet to swing a clear majority of the delegation into the President's camp.

The Pennsylvania delegation, which will cast 103 votes at the Republican convention, met last night with Mr. Ford at the White House after giving a courteous, but restrained, reception on Capitol Hill to Sen. Richard Schweiker, the Pennsylvania liberal whose designation as Ronald Reagan's prospective *running mate touched* off a re-evaluation of the nominating contest by Republicans across the nation.

An incomplete Times canvass of slightly more than half of the Pennsylvanians suggested that Sen. Schweiker was winning some converts to the Reagan candidacy in his home state but there was no sign yet of the major shift that Mr. Reagan's strategists had hoped to produce.

The Pennsylvanians assembled in the same Senate Caucus Room where Sen. Schweiker announced on Monday he would accept the *running-mate offer if Mr.* Reagan won the presidential nomination.

They applauded politely when Sen. Schweiker explained that he defected from Mr. Ford's campaign in the belief that a Reagan-Schweiker ticket could unite the party's conservatives and liberals in "a coalition for victory" in the Nov. 2 election.

But the Pennsylvanians, signaling the fidelity of the bulk of the delegation to Mr. Ford, gave two rounds of enthusiastic, standing applause to William Scranton, their former governor and now U.S. representative to the United Nations, as he called on them to clinch the nomination for the President by remaining steadfast.

The latest tally of delegates by The Times showed 1,123 committed to the President, 7 short of the necessary convention majority, and 1,036 pledged to Mr. Reagan. There were 100 listed as uncommitted.

Ford in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., July 30 (AP). —President Ford arrived here today to make a personal pitch to the state's GOP convention delegates.

The President planned five hours of intense campaigning among the 30 delegates and 30 alternates. Mr. Reagan plans a similar trip next week.

Carter Says He Would Seek Multinational Anti-Arms Pact

PLAINS, Ga., July 30 (AP).—Jimmy Carter has said he would push for a multinational agreement to reduce the sale of arms around the world if he were elected president.

If that proved impossible, "I would not hesitate as president to assess unilateral reductions of arms sales," he said yesterday.

The Democratic presidential nominee also said that one possible way the United States might bring pressure on South Africa to institute balck majority rule might be through joint action by the government and private industry.

Mondale Briefings

Mr. Carter commented to reporters after he and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, concluded a briefing with *10 foreign policy experts.*

Sen. Mondale left Plains for Washington after a weeklong series of issues briefings, which also included economics, defense policy and national security matters.

The Minnesotan said the two men and their staffs had worked on coordinating their campaign and figuring out their campaign schedule and budget.

Mr. Carter said the initiative for a multinational agreement to reduce arms sales would have to come from the United States and, hopefully, the Soviet Union. If that could be accomplished, he said, he would favor a series of bilateral agreements.

On South Africa, Mr. Carter said, "We should continue to constrain our relationship with South Africa to encourage a move to majority rule."

Possible Mechanism

He said he did not want to specify now what sort of constraints he would favor but added:

"Obviously the heavy investment we now have by the private sectors in industrial opportunities and banking, for example, is a possible mechanism we might use jointly with governments to help bring about that kind of persuasion."

Mr. Carter said the briefing concentrated on U.S. relations with developing nations, which he said "have been most sadly neglected under Presidents Ford and Nixon, and [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger."

The group also discussed how to "get away from the attitude of paternalism and punishment when some of the officials in South Africa don't yield to our persuasion," Mr. Carter said.

Regarding the Middle East, Mr. Carter said that the United States must have a "consistent, unshakable and unchanging commitment of support for Israel.

"With that understanding and acceptance within the Israeli nation, we can have hope for peace in the Middle East," he said.

U.S. Hesitates On Sidewinder Sale to Saudis

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has ordered a reevaluation of U.S. plans to sell Saudi Arabia 2,000 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, State Department and congressional sources said.

The reevaluation, while short of a reversal, represents a sudden change in Mr. Kissinger's plans. At the beginning of the week, he had ordered aides to draft a letter notifying Congress of the $57.7-million sale.

However, the secretary changed his mind Tuesday, the sources said, after some members of the House and Senate said they would fight the arrangement and the White House expressed concern over the political ramifications.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., sent Mr. Kissinger a letter arguing that Saudi Arabia "does not need" the missiles and that the deal "would exacerbate the arms race" in the Middle East.

Because of the size of the sale, the administration must submit the arrangement to Congress, which then can disapprove it. Rep. Rosenthal said he would "work vigorously to block" the transaction.

Tanaka to Stay In Tokyo Cell For 10 More Days

TOKYO, July 30 (UPI).—A Tokyo court yesterday granted prosecutors permission to detain former Premier Kakuei Tanaka for 10 days more for questioning concerning his involvement in the Lockheed payoff scandal in Japan.

Mr. Tanaka, a millionaire who was premier between July, 1972, and December, 1974, was arrested on suspicion of receiving $1.66 million in illegal funds from Lockheed.

The first high government official to be apprehended in connection with the scandal, Mr. Tanaka was placed in a tiny cell in the Tokyo detention center to undergo further questioning.

Investigators are believed to have obtained a statement from Mr. Tanaka admitting he received the Lockheed money through Marubeni Corp., formerly Lockheed's official agent in Japan.

The investigators said they will have evidence ready for Mr. Tanaka's indictment on charges of bribery and violation of the foreign exchange control law by Aug. 6.

Plane Crash Kills Malagasy Chief

TANANARIVE, Malagasy, July 30 (Reuters).—Malagasy Premier Lt. Col. Joel Rakotomalala, 47, was among seven persons killed in a helicopter accident today, President Didier Ratsiraka announced.

He said the accident occurred in the region of Antanifotsy, not far from the capital. Col. Rakotomalala was named Premier in January.

Lt. Col. Alphonse Rakotonirainy, the armed forces chief of staff, was also killed in the accident, sources said.

Other victims included Maj. Martin Rampanana, chief military adviser to the Premier and former member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, and Pierre Rajaonah, minister for rural development and agricultural reform. A journalist, the pilot and a mechanic were also killed.

Malaysia Holds Reds

IPOH, Malaysia, July 30 (Reuters).—Police have arrested 62 Communist guerrillas since January in security operations in the state of Perak, which borders Thailand, it was officially announced.

Relative of Spy Convicted in U.S.

BALTIMORE, July 30 (Reuters).—The cousin of a convicted Soviet spy was found guilty here last night of failing to report that his relative photographed part of a study he did on NATO for the U.S. Navy in 1973.

The Armenian-born mathematician, Sahag Dedeyan, 41, now faces a possible 10-year jail sentence and $10,000 fine.

He was indicted last month for failing to report the spying of Sarkis Paskalian, who had been sentenced to 22 years in jail for espionage. Officials have confirmed that talks are going on to exchange Paskalian, an Armenian-born diamond cutter, for an unnamed CIA agent held by the Soveit Union.

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Calif. Bus-Abduction Suspects

'They Were... Relaxed... Ordinary... Naive'

From Wire Dispatches

CHOWCHILLA, Calif., July 30. —Everyone knew the Schoenfeld brothers, James and Richard, as relaxed and easy-going with normal interests, available for odd jobs and often busy restoring automobiles with their pal, Frederick Woods.

Cars cemented their friendship. But the July 15 abduction of 26 Chowchilla schoolchildren and their bus driver, police charge, was the relationship that led to their arrest this week on counts of kidnapping and robbery.

"They were always busy, fixing cars or motorcycles, helping in the yard, cleaning up," says a neighbor in Atherton.

Richard, 22, who liked to take his two horses into the Sierra to camp, hunt and fish, had recently completed the painting of two neighborhood houses. He also worked part-time in nearby Palo Alto as a mail deliverer.

Computer Interest

James, 24, who liked the Beach Boys in music and "Wild Kingdom" on television, had attended a junior college in Redwood City and had gone on to California State University. His interest was in the computer field.

They had attended Woodside High School, a school for children of the well-to-do, where they met Frederick Woods, 24.

On the night of July 14, less than 24 hours before the abduction at gunpoint, in which the children and driver were forced into a van buried underground, Richard and James were playing cards at a neighbor's house.

"It seems unbelievable," said Joseph Muldown, the neighbor at whose home the Schoenfelds played cards. "We've gone over it 100 times and it doesn't make sense. They were as relaxed and ordinary as ever."

Comfortable Home

The Schoenfelds were in the Muldown home often, he said, ever since Dr. John Schoenfeld, a podiatrist, and his wife and boys moved into a comfortable home on an acre of land 12 years ago. The house is valued at more than $100,000, according to tax records, and the Schoenfeld sons appeared to live a comfortable, social outdoor life—camping, hunting, horseback riding—dating and working on the automobiles, first as a hobby and later as a business with Frederick Woods.

"If Jim could have anything," a friend said, "he would have a two-acre plot with 100,000 cars to work on the rest of his life."

Frederick lived in Portola Valley, about 10 miles away, on his family's 78-acre ranch-like estate in the foothills of the coastal range behind Stanford University.

He is the son of Frederick Woods 3d, an officer of the California Rock and Gravel Co. It was in a truck trailer buried at the company's quarry at Livermore that the 26 children and the bus driver were imprisoned.

Stayed at Home

During the week after the kidnapping, Richard was at home, feeding his two horses, playing with the family dog and even babysitting for a 14-year-old whose parents were on vacation.

"They were very naive," Mr. Muldown said, "not streetwise at all. They just grew up in a suburban, pretty, secure, comfortable spot."

Both, he said, seemed normally relaxed and easy-going. "Rick may have been a little tight during that last week, but it may have been my imagination," he said.

"I just can't see them doing the guns on the kids bit," he said. The kidnappers of the children were armed and at least one had a shotgun.

Both were described by Mr. Muldown as "of average intelligence," although a young mechanic who worked with James in the car restoration business referred to him as "very smart, especially in math."



AP.

Frederick Woods leaving an immigration office in Vancouver, British Columbia, for return to United States.

Some Romance

The Schoenfelds had dated casually, although Richard was said to have a steady girlfriend. One of Mr. Muldown's daughters said she often "fixed up" the Schoenfelds with dates from among her acquaintances.

Frederick had been married for a year, a teen-age romance that did not last.

The universal reaction in the community has been disbelief.

"Then you hear they're being held in $1-million bail and you wonder," said a neighbor of the Schoenfelds.

"I can't imagine Jim not telling the truth," said John Kirby, a city official in nearby Mountain View who had dealings with him. "He is not devious."

South Africa Claims 15 Guerrillas Killed

PRETORIA, July 30 (AP).—South African forces have killed 15 black nationalist guerrillas and wounded 8 in northern South-West Africa (Namibia) in the last week, it was announced today.

Air Force Brig. Gen. Denis Earp said at a news briefing that two members of South Africa's security forces were wounded in the latest skirmishes in the Owambo tribal area with guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

France, S. Africa Initial Part of A-Plant Contract

PARIS, July 30 (IHT).—French and South African nuclear experts initialed part of a $1-billion nuclear reactor contract today. Full accord on commercial details has yet to be reached.

Official sources said here that experts reached agreement yesterday on the nonproliferation and control clauses of the contract and that South African legal advisers returned home yesterday.

There have been French reports that the two sides had run into negotiating difficulties on commercial clauses of the contract. But French sources at Framatome, the principal French nuclear contractor, said that the details should be cleared up shortly.

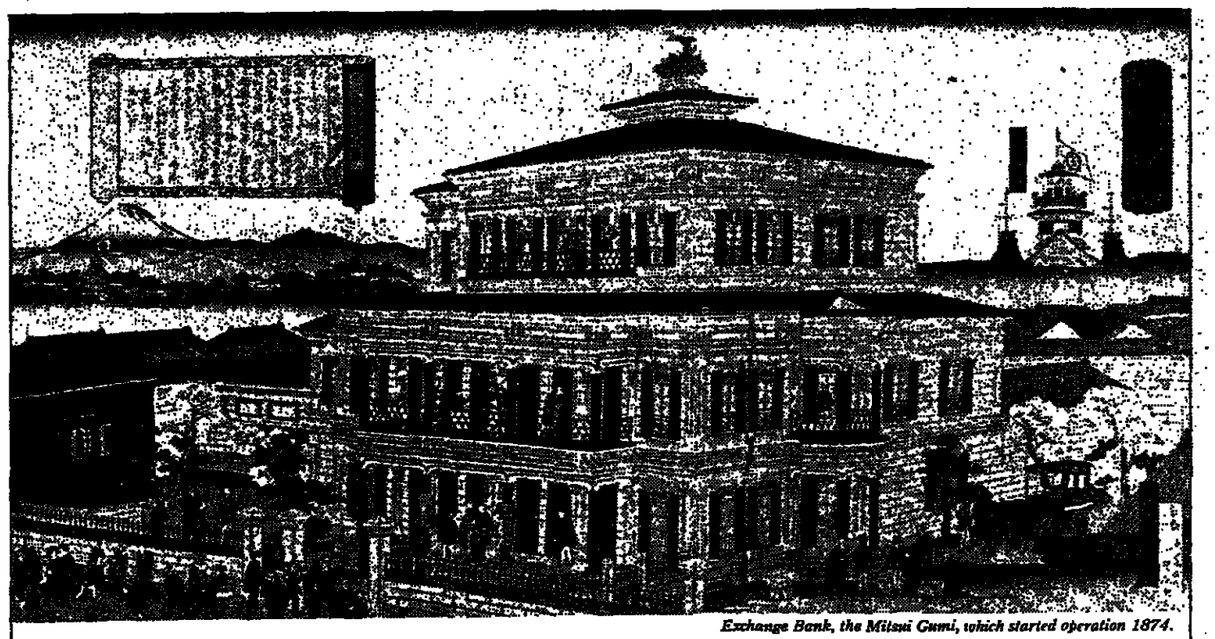
French officials said that the agreement initialed yesterday would be submitted for approval both to Euratom, the European Community's nuclear agency, and the International Atomic Energy Agency based in Vienna.

Destroyer Sales

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters).—France has sold two destroyer escorts to South Africa, officials said today.

The first of the 1,170-ton ships being built a Lorient, will be delivered at the end of next year. The other will be completed by mid-1978, the officials said.

Both ships will be armed with French Exocet surface-to-surface missiles which have a 25-mile range.



Exchange Bank, the Mitsui Gumi, which started operation 1874.

Our centennial as a bank, but our 293rd year in finance

July 1, 1976. This is our hundredth birthday. But as early as 1683, the Mitsui Exchange House, our ancestor, was a respected financial firm in Tokyo when Tokyo was called Edo. The Mitsui name has been around in financing for quite a while—we were among the first of Japanese banks to go global. If you do business internationally, you might be looking for a bank with a long history in financing and a world-wide network. Contact Mitsui Bank—we're not far away from you.

1683 The Mitsui Exchange House, predecessor of The Mitsui Bank Ltd., founded in Edo (present Tokyo).
1874 Exchange Bank, the Mitsui Gumi, started operations taking over the business of the Mitsui Exchange House.
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A Year After Disappearance

Hoffa Case Less Clouded But Still Unsolved

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, July 30 (NYT).—It has been a year since James Hoffa vanished, supposedly the victim of an underworld execution. It has been a year of mystery and hoax, of intrigue and dogged investigation, of blind alleys and dark, bloody images.

Today the mystery of Hoffa is less clouded than it was. Federal investigators believe they know who abducted him in front of the Machus Red Fox Restaurant in suburban Bloomfield Township on that sunny afternoon last July 30. And they believe they know who killed him, and why.

They even have two witnesses to the apparent abduction. And for nearly nine months—in what has become the major tactic of probe—they have been relentlessly pressuring other witnesses in front of a federal grand jury, hoping to force at least one of the participants in the apparent assassination of the former Teamsters Union president to testify.

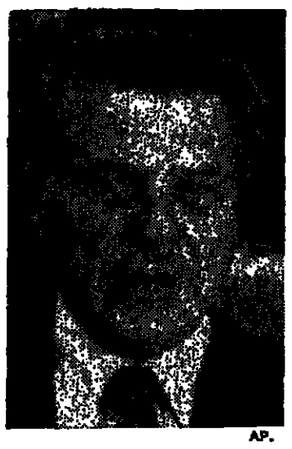
But they are still some distance from making a provable case.

As complex cases involving organized crime go, the Hoffa investigation has not so far been an especially long one, in the view of some experienced agents of the FBI.

"Progress has been excellent," U.S. Attorney Philip Van Dam said here. "I think there will be indictments eventually. I don't mean tomorrow or the next day."

While he spoke, the Hoffa grand jury on the same floor of the Federal Courthouse in Detroit was questioning the latest in the long line of witnesses who have appeared before it since September. This time, investigators were hoping to crack the alibis of three New Jersey men who are alleged suspects in the presumed killing.

The three, all of whom were questioned earlier by the grand jury, are Thomas Andretta and Gabriel and Salvatore Briguglio, brothers. Federal investigators say that all are associated with both the Teamsters and the underworld. Particularly, they



AP.

James R. Hoffa

are said to be connected with a key figure in the Hoffa case—Anthony Provenzano, a reputed Mafia figure who is the secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 560 in Union City, N.J., and a former Hoffa ally who later turned bitterly against the Teamsters' chief.

Mr. Andretta and the Briguglio brothers have said they were playing cards in the Local 560 Union Hall on the day that Hoffa disappeared.

The four witnesses who appeared before the grand jury here this week reportedly were questioned as to the whereabouts of Mr. Andretta and the Briguglios. The four witnesses were Mrs. Karen Schnabel, a secretary at Local 560; Frederick Furino, a member of the local, and Armand Castellito and Paul Ciampi, business agents for the local. All but Mr. Furino have reportedly been given immunity from prosecution, a major device in the Hoffa probe. Once immunity has been granted, a witness must testify or be jailed.

Sideshows and wild-goose chases cropped up occasionally during the investigation. For a few days last fall, for example, attention focused on a swampy, snake-infested field north of Detroit. Investigators for a Senate committee said that a Mafia source had told them Hoffa was buried there. With much fanfare, many holes were dug. But the body was not found.

There was also a search of a giant landfill under the Pulaski Skyway, an elevated highway, near Secaucus, N.J.—again to no avail.

At one point, CBS News reportedly paid $9,000 to a man who promised to lead newsmen to an ocean site off Key West, Fla., where he said Hoffa's body had been dumped. But the lead turned out to be a hoax and was one of many such "tips" received during the year.

The prevailing theory among federal investigators is that Hoffa was ordered killed by underworld figures who had a big financial stake in the Teamsters Union and had much to lose if Hoffa should regain the presidency of the union from Frank Fitzsimmons, who held it then and holds it now.

Hoffa reportedly thought he was going to the Machus Red Fox last July 30 for a peace parley with Anthony Giacalone, reportedly a Detroit Mafia member, and Provenzano.

Both men deny being at the restaurant. Investigators believe that Hoffa was picked up outside the restaurant by someone he knew, driven to a prearranged spot and killed immediately.

A 1975 maroon Mercury is in federal custody. Sources close to the investigation have said that trained police dogs picked up Hoffa's scent in the back seat and trunk of the car.

The main witness to the apparent abduction, a businessman from a Detroit suburb who was driving past the restaurant, said he saw Hoffa in a maroon car that was driving from the restaurant.

The second witness, a woman, said she had been in a parking lot across the street from the restaurant and had seen two men walk over to a third, who was coming out of the restaurant and escort him to a nearby car.



A scene from Bob Wilson's "Einstein on the Beach," at its European première at the Avignon Festival.

Bob Wilson Spectacle, 'Einstein on the Beach'

AVIGNON FESTIVAL

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

AVIGNON, France (IHT).—Bob Wilson's latest spectacle, "Einstein on the Beach," is having its European premiere within the frame of the 30th Avignon Festival, of which it is the centerpiece. (It is at the Théâtre Municipal.)

According to the program notes, it is an opera in four acts, nine scenes and five "kneeplays." Its elements, which include instrumental and vocal music, dance, staging and set designs, are those of classical opera. Even the kneeplays introducing each act appear as a modern version of baroque intermezzi.

As in Wilson's earlier productions, the plot is absent and the story is replaced by a sequence of events developing in the form of a musical score in which language—English and a bit of American-drawl French—is not a subject but a means of expression dependent on a series of mathematical conventions. *Philip Glass*, the composer, determined the total of five hours, metrically scanned by the coupling and the succession of the numbers 1-2-3.

Though narrative proper is missing, there is an attempted binding of the recurring stray themes. A white clerk and a black clerk are at desks on stage when one enters the auditorium and hears the humming of a dynamo. When the continuous music begins, the clerks commence a compulsive counting and a bar of light appears above their heads. This bar is an abiding appointment, often being lowered, raised and inverted during the course of the long evening and appearing to serve as a guide to the action. The curtain rises to reveal a squat figure on a high scaffolding throwing paper darts into the void the while a choir joins the counting of the clerks and a violinist in Einstein wig fiddles in the orchestra pit.

The snout of a railroad engine moseys in from the wings. Later there is the platform of an observation car crossing the lonely plains, a nostalgic vision. By mysterious suggestion the train is identified with the space rocket on which Einstein is at work, the conquest of distance and the pathos of distance becoming one.

There are lengthy, strange interludes in a courtroom which is equipped with a bed. On the mattress lies a woman who rises to repeat 50 times the same phrases—relating how she was in an air-conditioned supermarket and there saw some bathing caps which reminded her that she had been avoiding the beach—and—here some logic—after court, there is an interminable jail scene in which the prisoners behind the bars are evidently serving 20-year sentences. In another episode, the mechanism of a monster clock provides a striking scenic effect and in still another we view the control room of a space expedition with electric charts flashing and with the personnel rhythmically reciting figures—the 1-2-3 motif.

Crisis rather than conflict—in the opinion of the eminent critic William Archer—is the soul of drama and it is impossible to deny that this nonesuch opus throbs with a sinister sense of crisis which induces emotional response. It is prolix and exasperatingly obscure. It moves at a petty pace as though in slow motion and it is deliberately—almost insanely—repetitious. At times it seems as though Wilson's work will never be done. The impatient grow restless at first, but after lengthy exposure come under the eerie spell that is cast, lulled by the music and the mathematical chanting. There are stage pictures of extraordinary composition and the harmony of performance, dance and the accompanying score achieve a theatrical hypnosis to which the spectator surrenders to become part of a dream world in which time and space are matters for inexplicable anxiety. "Einstein on the Beach"—its heavy demands on its audience notwithstanding—is an unusual playhouse experience. (It will be at the Opéra Comique in Paris in October.)

* * *

The present Avignon Festival—continuing through Aug. 8—is providing a wide selection of offerings. The Merce Cunningham dance company is performing in the court of the Palais des Papes following a production of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," revised to include women's liberation undercurrents, and will be followed, in turn, by a visit from the Leningrad ballet.

La Comédie de Normandie presents a production of Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Le Théâtre des Gueux of Lyons, one of Arrabal's "Oraison." Among other offerings: Beckett's "Fin de Partie"; Wilde's "Salome"; a dramatization of Kafka's "Rabbit Hole"; a dramatization of Sofa" of Crebillon fils; a dramatization of Diderot's "Jacques Fatialiste"; Toller's drama of emasculated veteran's return to the World War I battlefield "Hinklemann"; Webster's "W Devil"; "Histoire du Soldat Ramuz to Stravinsky's score; a new play by two Moroc authors, Thar Ben Jelloun Michel Baggaelli, "Chronic d'une Solitude."

'A Chorus Line' With Verve, Wit

London Theater

By John Walker

LONDON, July 30 (IHT).—Michael Bennett's "A Chorus Line," hung about with its many awards and traveling far slower than its reputation, has finally reached Drury Lane's Theatre Royal, where it reveals that the big American musical has grown much smaller.

In many ways, less means more. There is no empty spectacle. It is a musical that does not disappoint if you can ignore its pretensions and enjoy its lean, documentary style, its verve and wit. It is always interesting to watch and, occasionally, exciting. It is intelligent and clever, one of the few musicals that offer something besides escapism and nostalgia: What happens on stage makes connections with life outside the theater, with everyday experiences of judgment and failure, with putting yourself on the line, taking risks, facing the possibilities of rejection, not matching up to another's expectations.

Yet for all the quality of Mr. Bennett's conception, choreography and direction, "A Chorus Line" provides no more than dozens of modern plays and many ensemble works by experimental drama groups. Indeed, like Peter Shaffer's "Equus," it has annexed the territory of experimental theater, using its techniques to popular and softer purpose.

Roots

Both the book—by James Kirkwood and Nicholas Dante—and the slangy but succinct lyrics by Edward Kleban have their roots in improvisationary theater, in dialogue that owes its effectiveness to its confessional, straight-from-the-psychiatrist's-couch quality. "A Chorus Line" is group therapy, brilliantly set to dance.

It is also, underneath its hipness and apparent toughness, standard showbiz schmaltz. It is "42d Street" updated, complete with a hard-talking director in the Warner Baxter style and with a dozen or more dancers all auditioning for the Ruby Keller role of the brash innocent on the brink of stardom.

Its only departure from traditional backstage musicals is that it takes place on stage, at an audition at which only eight dancers, four men, four women, will be chosen for the chorus line of a new musical. The director, a skilled sadist, demands that each dancer reveals his or her innermost feelings, ambitions and hang-ups. Their monologues are woven together, change into song and dance and climax in the moment of final judgment.

The show ends with the cast transformed from a line-up of individuals into a gleaming machine, high-kicking automatons that is the perfect chorus line. Changed from their shabby rehearsal clothes into sequinned top hats and tails, they charge into a superb routine, blending one with the other.

Purpose

Mr. Bennett seems over-awed by his own discovery, which he wishes to share with the world, that dancers are human, too. His purpose is to show that stars depend upon a chorus's support, that in the long run success or failure is not important, that the price of success is the loss of individuality.

Although these points are made verbally, they are everywhere denied in the musical, which, especially in the precision and vitality of the final number, is a celebration of success and conventionality, showing that those who do best are those who are most like other people.

While the talented dancers of Mr. Bennett's company have individuality (without revealing any particular star quality), the parts they play are not individuals at all, but carefully differentiated types. Among the men, they encompass the whole gamut—from a white upper-class homosexual to a black working-class homosexual.

The women, too, range from a dancer, miserable after a broken love affair, who pleads with the director, her former lover, for a chance to work, to a happily married woman completely dependent upon her husband. What plot is fitted between the routines is show-business cliché.

Any individual might well have told the show's bullying director what he could do with his job.

Only one dancer, played with splendid tartness and panache by Jane Summerhays, comes close to doing so. The rest acquiesce in a process that does not much assert their dignity. Bennett's avowed intention—reveals their willingness to assist in their own humiliation. The musical's hollowness is revealed by a cheap dramatic twist at the end, during the director's final choice of dancers.

The show is weakest in Marvin Hamlisch's score, which never departs from the conventional and fails to rise to the occasion in the sumptuous finale. Even the one solo dance number is surprisingly ineffectually choreographed. Elsewhere Mr. Bennett's direction is precise and muscular. Robert Wagner has provided a simple but brilliant setting of mirrors that reflect the dancers' intense absorption in themselves.

Obituaries

Mickey Cohen, Former Boss Of L.A. Gambling, Rackets

By Richard West

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—Former gambler and gang leader *Meyer Harris (Mickey) Cohen*, 63, died yesterday at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center.

A hospital spokesman said death was caused by complications resulting from surgery for stomach cancer nine months ago.

Cohen was a onetime professional boxer who rose to notoriety in the years after World War II as the successor to underworld leader Benjamin (Buggy) Siegel, who was murdered in Los Angeles in 1947.

He was involved in a number of shooting scrapes in defending his position as king of Los Angeles gambling. In 1945, he shot and killed gambler Maxie Shaman but was cleared on grounds of self-defense.

Cohen was indicted in 1961 for conspiracy to murder in the slaying of Jack (The Enforcer) Whalen by Sam Locingo. Cohen was freed after a mistrial. Locingo went to prison.

The law finally caught up with Cohen in 1962 when he was sent to prison for 15 years on a conviction of evading $400,000 in federal income taxes.

The following year, while he was serving his term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, a fellow prisoner clubbed him with a lead pipe. Cohen suffered paralysis of the left side, a skull fracture and brain damage. He later sued the government for $10 million because of the attack, which left him a cripple. He collected $110,000.

Cohen said in January, 1972 after he was freed from prison and was on his way back to Los Angeles: "I'm not a vicious man. I haven't been involved in any vicious incidents. Even in the days when I was considered a tough hoodlum, I had a strong sense of ethics."

Cohen was born in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, N.Y. By the time he was 19, he boasted he was leader of a syndicate in Cleveland. He transferred his bookmaking operations to Chicago, then to Los Angeles, where he worked for Bugsy Siegel.

After Siegel's death, Cohen became the undisputed boss of Los Angeles racketeering. In his heyday, he lived luxuriously, dressed expensively, bet heavily and hobnobbed with Hollywood personalities. He lived in a mansion surrounded by an electronic fence and spotlights. He bought a haberdashery, invested in a supermarket chain, dabbled in promoting prize fighters and traveled in a Cadillac followed by another car carrying his bodyguards.

But Cohen spent his last years in reduced circumstances in a rented apartment in West Los Angeles.

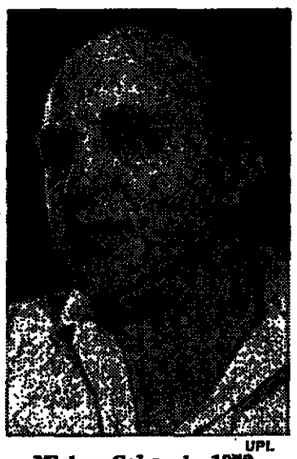
"I can't even own a car," he said. "I live on loans."

In November, 1950, Cohen was summoned to testify before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

A reporter who covered the hearing said that Cohen "gave the fanciest sparring exhibition of his career" as he denied being a racketeer, said his principal business was a tailor shop and insisted that his scale of living was made possible by lucky bets on sporting events and $300,000 borrowed from friends.

He later survived a shooting, when a bullet nipped his shoulder, but his bodyguard and a movie starlet companion were seriously wounded. Cohen escaped death in other gangland shootings and two bombings of his home.

© Los Angeles Times.



UPI.

Mickey Cohen in 1972.

George O. Carme Jr.

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—George O. Carme jr., 57, a pioneer in petrochemical research and a former officer of Union Carbide Corp., died Wednesday at his summer home in Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Mr. Carme, an internationally prominent scientist, was a leader in research that led to development of large numbers of everyday products, including articles made of plastics or synthetic fibers as well as antifreeze for automobiles.

Pavel F. Zdrodovsky

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI).—Pavel F. Zdrodovsky, 86, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent microbiologists, has died after a long illness, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda said today.

Political Violence Kills 7 Argentines

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 (AP).—Security forces killed five leftist guerrillas in Buenos Aires and leftists were blamed for the deaths of a policeman and an army lieutenant yesterday as Argentina's political violence continued unchecked.

The body of a man, apparently the victim of a rightist death squad, was found on a beach 35 miles to the south.

The English-language Buenos Aires Herald said two former reporters for the Buenos Aires paper La Opinion had been kidnapped.

In Tucaman, 700 miles north of the capital, three persons identified as leftist guerrillas and a policeman were killed when troops and police raided a guerrilla hideout.

White Exodus Is Continuing, Rhodesia Notes

SALISBURY, July 30 (UPI).—Rhodesia is losing its battle for immigrants. In the last five months it lost more white settlers than it gained, according to government figures released yesterday.

The exodus—a net loss of 2,260 whites between February and June—has been attributed to the uncertain political future and the escalating guerrilla war with black nationalists.

The security forces said in a communiqué that seven insurgents and a soldier had died in skirmishes near the Mozambique border in the last week. Nine other blacks, who broke the dusk-to-dawn curfew in areas near the frontier, were shot and killed.

The guerrillas killed six black civilians and abducted two others, including a policeman, the communiqué said.

A monthly statistical report showed that last month, 572 whites came to settle here and 1,330 left. The net loss of 758 was the fifth consecutive month more whites emigrated than arrived.

U.S. Aid to Greece Is $209 Million

ATHENS, July 30 (AP).—Greece is to receive $209.9 million in U.S. military and economic aid this year, U.S. Ambassador Jack Kubisch told the Greek government today.

A government announcement said that Mr. Kubisch's memorandum specified that $34.1 million is slated as free aid, $110 million as credit sales, $65 million as economic aid and $800,000 as educational aid.

The announcement said that $45 million also has been approved to finance the importation of U.C. cereals and $32.2 million as credits from the Import-Export bank. That brings the total of U.S. aid for this year to $287.1 million, the announcement said, sums already approved by U.S. legislative bodies.

Japanese Reds Agree to Adopt New 'Soft Line'

TOKYO, July 30 (Reuters).—The Communist party today ended its first special convention since the war by unanimously approving leadership proposals to drop the terms "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "Marxism-Leninism" from the party platform and manifesto.

The two terms are to be replaced by "power of the working class" and "scientific socialism" respectively.

The party also adopted during the three-day convention a declaration of freedom and democracy, guaranteeing civil and political rights and nonalignment in foreign affairs.

The changes in the party platform and manifesto are the culmination of the "soft-line" approach of the party chairman, Kenji Miyamoto, in an attempt to overcome public distrust of the Communists and win power through the ballot box.

U.K. Commons Passes Nationalization Bill

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).—By a majority of three, the Labor through the House of Commons its controversial bill to nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

The bill, which would bring 42 leading companies into public ownership, was pased by 311 to 308. It will be considered by the House of Lords in autumn and is likely to reach the statute book by November.

Roman Workshop Specializ In Mending Broken Treasur

By Naomi Barry

ROME (IHT).—You can drag the flea markets of the world and dredge up many a bargain except that the figurine is missing a finger, the cup lacks a handle, and the lid of the precious bibelot box is broken.

Then what? Usually you end up with a permanently damaged treasure. The key to the antique trade is the restorer, a vanishing breed. Which is why Squatriti numbers in its clientele dealers from Rome, Palermo, Florence, Milan, and Bologna. Objects arrive from France, Germany, Switzerland, Iran, England, Australia.

From 6 a.m. until 9 p.m. in summer and from 7.30 a.m. until 7 p.m. in winter, Mario Squatriti and his wife Gelsy work at returning life to beautiful objects.

"Do not think it is a sacrifice," said Mario Squatriti. "It is our passion. But without the passion, you cannot do this work. Nothing is impossible, although some tasks are annoying."

Tools

The tools are comparatively few: three or four metal spatulas, a drill, a set of brushes from 0 to 10, a hammer, pincers, pliers, sandpaper, an air brush, glue, a polishing disk, 10 pots of paint, fixative.

"And enormous patience."

The husband and wife team are considered among the best restorers of porcelain and majolica, leaving no visible traces of their intervention. Once, a broken plate was reinforced with metal clamps at the back, a process no longer necessary thanks to modern glues.

The problem now is diversity. Generations ago, one type of glue was used for everything. Today, earthenware and porcelain must be analyzed to determine which glue will do the best job.

Mrs. Squatriti held out a doll's head which has been pieced together. No patchwork was evident to the touch.

Exceptions

The Squatritis mend all kinds of oddments, excepting glass and wooden frames. Nancy O'Connor, wife of Carroll (Archie Bunker) O'Connor, had trailed all over Europe with two pairs of broken tortoise shell combs with silver mounting. They had belonged to her mother. Mrs. Squatriti transferred the mountings to new combs.

Recently, the Squatritis have had an avalanche of antique fans. And, lately, dolls of all sizes, centuries and countries have been arriving on the premises.

One of Marie-Antoinette's chamber pots came in. The porcelain vase originally had three porcelain handles imitating branches of coral. One had disappeared. An ivory statuette representing a monkey in the guise of an oriental potentate had lost his arm. The blue enamel of a bracelet with spiral bands of brilliants is chipped. A series of Lilliputian mandolines in tortoise shell needed new "strings" and new tuning pegs, so miniature as to be really "annoying."

The Squatritis have a research library of valuable books on porcelains and earthenware. These are used when missing pieces are no longer available to serve as models. Whenever they come across hands and heads in flea markets, they buy them as guides for spare parts. The 1900 doll's head was purchased because the style of the large picture hat—a biscuit "may be an inspiration."

While the husband and wife team pride themselves on its "cosmetic" cunning, archaeological objects are always repaired with the restorer's touch apparent, according to the rules of the game.

22 Years

Mario Squatriti established his small art hospital 22 years ago. When he married, 15 years ago, he taught his wife his secrets.

"Now, I am more passionate about restoration than he is," he said. "It is all pleasure. Customers drop in to talk while I am at work. They tell me things I am sure they would not tell their own families."

For the moment, they have their hand and in the cellar enough smithereens (some precious, some merely sentimental) to keep them busy for a year, although they will always try to accommodate the tearful and the desperate. Often they work on Sunday mornings, because certain delicate operations must be accomplished without interruption of elevators and telephones.

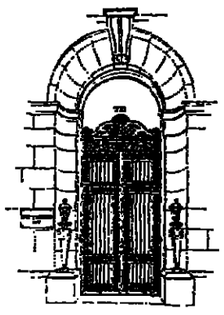
The prices vary with the time involved. "People say our prices are fair," said Mrs. Squatriti. "Nobody has ever complained."

(Squatriti, 29 via Ripetta, Rome. Tel.: 678-32-42. Closed Sunday and from Aug. 14-Sept. 1.)

Prehistoric Ape Teeth Unearthed in China

HONG KONG, July 30 (Reuters). — Chinese archaeologists have unearthed fossil remains of prehistoric apes which they say will help to determine the origin of man, the New China News Agency has reported.

The report, monitored here, said that the discovery in Yunnan Province included more than 10 teeth, an almost complete lower jawbone and fragments of an upper jaw. Preliminary tests dated the site of the find to between three million and 12 million years ago.



rare jewels of the world

HARRY WINSTON

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

July 30-August 27
6-10 p.m.

HOTEL DE PARIS
MONTE CARLO

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Episcopal
(Inter-denominational congregation)
Holy Communion: 9:30 a.m.
Nursery available all morning
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00
Dean Robert G. Oliver
Métro: George-V and Alma-Marceau.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Tel.: 359.17.90.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
SUNDAYS: HOLY COMMUNION 11:15 at 4 Rue de Lubeck, Paris 16e. (Métro: Iéna, Boissière, George V: Bus 63, 82.)

Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 12 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16e. 720.22.51.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 85 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison (Western Suburbs). Sunday, 11 a.m. Everett Croxton, Pastor. Tel.: 970.16.88.

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

WORSHIP SERVICE: 11 a. m.
Church school resumes September 12. Nursery: 11 to 12:15: coffee hour 12.
A Protestant Church for all Christians.
65 Quai d'Orsay (7e). (Métro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau. Bus 63 at door.)
Tel.: 551-38-90.
Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.

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DEATH NOTICE

Dr. Arthur BRISKER, cardiologist, from Paris, Faculty of Medecine, practising in New York, died on July 14, 1976, while traveling in Israel. No further personal notice will be sent.

...n the B...

...kshop

...YREUTH—...w 'Ring' ...mes to Lame End

By David Stevens

...REUTH, West Germany, ...ly 30 (IHT).—Bayreuth's ...nial production of Wag-...'Der Ring des Nibelungen" ...to a lame ending last night ...a. "Die Götterdämmerung" ...falls short of the imagina-...and theatrical vigor that ...the first three parts of ...alogy.

... whistles and catcalls ...ed out the music for a few ...nts at the beginning of the ...act—almost unheard of at ...uth—and when the opera ..., an overwhelming storm of ...roval fell on the young ...h production team headed ...rice Chéreau.

... the most part, the musi-... escaped the choleric reac-... of the first-week festival ... Pierre Boulez conducted ...sterful "Ring" on his first ...nter with the gigantic work. ...rchestra played with almost ...per-music delicacy, and ...a transparency that made a ... of orchestral detail audible ...llowed the singers to come ...gh without forcing, yet it ...there with the necessary ...t for the climaxes and dra-...turning points.

...Verve

... "Siegfried" on Tuesday ...d forward some of the key ...already established in "Das ...gold" and "Die Walküre," ...rticular the translating of ...action into the industrial ...century. After the Wander-...interview in the first act with ... (in Heinz Zednik's marvel-...quirky acting and splendid ...g), he pulled on an indus-...steel forge and mold that ...care of the sword-mending ... that the exuberantly lyri-...ene Kollo could concentrate ...egfried's music. "Siegfried" ...metimes called the scherzo ...e "Ring," and this scene ... it so.

Points Not Made

...terdämmerung," however, ...d to lack focus and, in some ... simply did not make basic ... The second act was stag-...effectively enough, although ...Hitchcung hall seemed to be ...netian palazzo on the Rhine ...Gunther's tuxedo inexplica-...projected the time forward ...the 20th century. The most ...atic image was Hagen's sum-...ng of the vassals, who turn-...ut to be a gang of water-toughs. The opening scene ... the third act effectively ...ht back the hydroelectric ...plant that also symbolized the Rhine at the opening of "Rheingold," and set off the booing. The final scene was dismayingly lacking in theatrical effect—no Rhine was seen to overflow its banks, Hagen wandered aimlessly off stage, and Valhalla looked as if it had survived the holocaust.

Gwyneth Jones had a squally time of it in Brünnhilde's scene in "Siegfried," but gradually settled down last night to some dramatic and expressive singing. Jess Thomas, taking over Siegfried from Kollo in "Götterdämmerung," was well below his best form except for the dying hero's final bars. Karl Ridderbusch was an overpowering Hagen, as menacing as a redneck sheriff; Jerker Arvidson's rich but unvaried baritone suited Gunther, and Yvonne Minton sang Waltraute's plea to Brünnhilde with understanding and vibrant tone.

But on the whole, Chéreau brought to this "Ring" a lively, and very French, sense of visual spectacle. His bag of tricks was often put to the literal service of Wagner—Alberich's Tarnhelm transformation into a serpent and a toad was adroitly pulled off, a battalion of real dwarfs labored in Alberich's mine, an actor in a bear suit made a realistic companion for Siegfried, and the motorized, smoke-breathing dragon a suitable opponent. But Fricka's ram-drawn chariot was omitted, being unsuitable to the Victorian context of that scene.

Other props sent up the pathetic family of gods, such as the steamer trunk from which Donner called forth his clouds and mists as if he were pulling off an old parlor trick.

And some of Chéreau's, and designer Richard Peduzzi's, theatrical images were both striking and cogent—notably the long vertical shaft and iron ladder leading from the flies down to Nibelheim.

The director also made his singers move like actors, and scenes usually performed in deadly immobility took on a visual relevance to the text. During the announciation of death, Siegmund at first stripped to the waist so Brünnhilde could wrap him in a white shroud for the trip to Valhalla, then changed his mind and got dressed again when he found out that Sieglinde could not go along.

But the abundance of Chéreau's ideas was eclectic to the point of giving the "Ring"—which after all is a single work—a disjointed appearance. Scenes that worked splendidly on their own did not always fit what had gone before or give a reasonable clue of what was to come.

Furthermore, it was clear that parts of this production simply were not ready for the first cycle, most flagrantly the second act of "Siegfried," when the moving scenery of a kind of enchanted forest had to be done by visible stagehands. A drop curtain snagged on the top of the proscenium. Nor were sight lines well worked out in several scenes—this in a theater with a splendid technical staff and an auditorium with generally excellent sight lines.

But "Bayreuth - Werkstatt" (Bayreuth-Workshop) is the motto here; no production stands still, and Chéreau and Co. will be tightening the nuts and bolts on this one for some time. And Boulez has made it clear that, although he will be gradually pulling out of the conducting trade, he feels committed to this production and plans to follow it through in succeeding festivals.

* * *

Aside from the new "Ring" staging, the opening to the public of the restored Haus Wahnfried (IHT, July 26), and the predictable flood of shop-window kitsch, the centenary is being observed here in a variety of ways.

The most important is the publishing, by the city of Bayreuth and the Munich publisher Piper, of the first volume of the complete diaries of Cosima Wagner. The diaries, mystery-shrouded and kept under lock and key, have only been made accessible previously to Wagner's official biographer and for fragmentary publication. The 1,279-page first volume covers the Tribschen years of exile through the first Bayreuth Festival in 1876, and the second volume, planned for next year, continues to the composer's death in 1883. They will doubtless give a new lease on life to the Wagner biography business.



From left, Jerker Arvidson (Gunther), Jess Thomas (Siegfried), Karl Ridderbusch (Hagen) in Act I of "Götterdämmerung," produced by Patrice Chéreau and his team.

Broken...ERA: *Handel's 'Tamerlano'*

...n a Small Italian Cloister

By William Weaver

...IGNANO, Italy (IHT).—Several years ago the English stage ...esigner Adam Pollock bought an abandoned monastery in the ...ma, not far from Grosseto and the Tyrrhenian coast. He ...ally made it livable, and three years ago—since he loves opera ...as many musical friends—he started arranging performances ...e old cloister of his house. The first year there was Purcell's ... and Aeneas." Last year he chose Cavalli's "Ormindo," and ...is current, brief season, he is ambitiously presenting Handel's ...erlano," an opera written for London and never before heard ...ly. Since modern British revivals of the work have all been ...nslation, these Batignano performances are also the first in ...riginal Italian since the 18th century.

...ll scholars agree that "Tamerlano"—written in 1724, shortly ..."Giulio Cesare"—is a masterpiece. Like other Handel operas, ...es difficulties for modern producers. In the first place it is ...(even this heavily cut Batignano version, which began at ...p.m., ended at nearly 1 a.m.); in the second place, there are ...strato roles. Here they were assigned to counter-tenors. Though ...these singers—Christopher Royle and Brian Gordon—showed ...al taste and skill, they had little stage presence or heroic dash ...(r of tough mezzo-sopranos might have done the job better). ...he music is technically difficult. Sometimes the hurdles were ... too high for the largely young cast.

...ill, this "Tamerlano" was almost constantly enjoyable. The ...ted singers and the scholarly, but never academic conductor ...Glover obviously knew and loved the great music they were ...ming. Despite all difficulties, they succeeded in conveying ...ch drama of the score. Working within the rigid conventions ...h-century opera seria, Handel could pour out endlessly varied ...of noble conflict, pathos, love (the third act love duet "Vivo ... was a highlight of the evening, tenderly conducted by Miss ... and delicately sung by Gordon and by Eiddwen Harry, the ...t Asteria, and the outstanding member of the cast). A student ...tra—the Royal Northern College of Music Baroque Players—...med eRegantly, and David Roblou, responsible for the harpsichord ...uo, was a sensitive and important element in the work's ...s.

...r success it was. In the walled garden of the convent, Pollock ...ed an ingenious, attractive series of platforms and ramps, ... the director Patrick Libby exploited cleverly, with engaging ...city. The lighting by Ian Irving also contributed positively.

...ere is no lack of music festivals in Italy, but Batignano—... modest arrival—is quietly making itself welcome and indis-...ble.

THE ART MARKET

Sotheby's Ends Season on Record-Making Note

- **New categories in limelight.**
- ***Overseas operations expanding.***

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 30 (IHT).—The art market is pulling out of the recession and its structures are changing significantly.

This is evident in the end-of-season report published yesterday by Sotheby Parke Bernet, whose worldwide network of salesrooms includes the well-known New York branch. The turnover of £107.8 million for the Sept. 1, 1975-July 30, 1976 period is a record. And American operations accounted for £7.7 million more than the London salesrooms. (All figures include the 10-percent fee charged to buyers.)

The relative importance of several categories has changed. With the traditional category of "impressionist, modern and contemporary art," the emphasis has shifted from impressionism to fauves, expressionists and other schools closer to modern aesthetics.

This was dramatically highlighted by the sale, on March 17 in New York, of Gauguin's "Nature Morte à l'Estampe Japonaise" for £727,840, the highest price ever paid for a post-impressionist painting. Confirmation came in London when an 1888 Van Gogh landscape made £528,000, the highest price in the June sale of impressionist, post-impressionist and 20th-century master works.

Lows

Some low prices fetched by impressionist works in the course of the season—in London and elsewhere—as well as the failure of some other works to sell make this commercial decline of impressionism more striking still (although Sotheby's does not discuss these failures in its report).

A parallel development is the prosperous showing by 20th-century masters, as well as the relatively healthy position of a few contemporary artists.

Mark Rothko's "Sienna, Orange and Black on Dark Brown" was sold in New York on May 28 for £106,741. This was a record for an abstract expressionist painting. And, at the same sale, Francis Bacon's "Reclining Man With Sculpture" sold for £89,887, establishing a record price for a work by a living British artist.

The Rothko may have been helped by awareness that the hundreds of works that the artist left were not to be dumped all at once on the market. After a lengthy trial, his heirs wrested the control of his paintings from the Marlborough Galleries. Bacon's record is in line with the continuing success of expressionism, past and present.

No such explanation is readily available for the prices made by Roy Lichtenstein's "Artist's Studio" (£50,561) or Larry Rivers's "Africa III" (£20,786). They suggest that contemporary art now stands a better chance at auction. Last season its prospects couldn't have been bleaker.

Chinese Art

Chinese art has made a spectacular recovery. In Hong Kong on May 12, a 16th-century bowl, decorated with dragons on a blue ground brought £56,100. Early this month a rare 14th-century bowl of the Yüan period, decorated in copper red and blue enamels, rose to £57,200. Both these phenomenal prices reflect the return of Japanese buyers to the market. Once again they are vigorously competing for the best pieces of Chinese art.

Equally spectacular is the breakthrough of European sculpture, represented this past season by some remarkable medieval and Renaissance specimens from Germany. In March in Monte Carlo, a South German limewood relief of Christ and the mourning Virgin made £15,400. In June, another South German carving—a Virgin and Child of the same period, i.e. mid-14th century—made £22,049, also in Monte Carlo. Such prices would have been unthinkable—even in the heyday of 1973.

More amazing still was the £18,322 brought at the same sale by a mid-18th-century Italian marble carving by Antonio Corradini—the sort of object that would not have created a stir a few years ago. The price was all the more sensational because the buyer was the Louvre. A Sotheby's expert had spotted the marble in a French garden while inspecting other works for sale.

With interest shifting to new sectors, Sotheby's is making a huge effort in foreign markets—both to find works for sale here and to expand auctioneering operations abroad. Of the works sold in London since September, 1975, 31 per cent came from abroad. French collectors alone accounted for £3.63 million net in London. The Swiss contributed £3.08 million.

Foreign Auctions

Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York, Los Angeles and Toronto sold £48.4 million, while the London salesrooms had a turnover of £40.7 million. Also impressive are the advances being made by branches in the Eastern Hemisphere: Hong Kong's net of £1.65 million is three times that of the previous season. In Europe, the Zurich branch made £4.95 million, double last season's figure, while Monte Carlo finished its first full season with a net of £2.75 million, which should come as a nasty jolt to French auctioneers. Remarkable too is Sotheby Mak von Waay's turnover of £8.25 million—the Dutch operation has "improved last season's mark by 70 per cent.

In the concluding paragraph of its report, Sotheby's strikes a new note by stressing the contribution of the auction market to the British economy. It "is immensely beneficial to the invisible earnings of the United Kingdom. This arises not only from the substantial earnings from overseas vendors and purchasers and from profits of foreign subsidiaries remitted to the United Kingdom under normal treasury rules, but also indirectly from the expenditure by thousands of overseas visitors." There's a new aggressiveness in the air.

NEXT WEEK: Analysis of the season at Christie's.

Christie's Sales Up

LONDON, July 30 (UPI).—The auctioneering firm of Christie's announced a total turnover for the season ending today of £49.217 million. This figure does not include the 10-per-cent premium that London auctioneers began charging buyers this year. Christie's held a total of 702 sales, including auctions in seven foreign cities.

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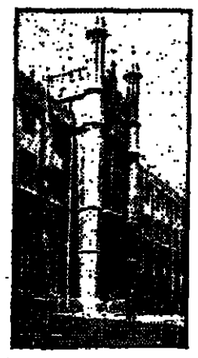
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Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, July 31-August 1st, 1976 *

Unesco's Assault on News

Unesco is at it again, trampling on the high principles it was created to serve. Its Constitution commits all members to "recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image." But Unesco is currently working up international agreements to block that vital flow. Its regional conferences have begun to act formally to convert news—which the universal declaration of human rights defines as something which "everyone" has a right to seek, receive and impart "through any media and regardless of frontier"—into a national commodity which it is any government's right to exclusively control.

Just last week, for instance, Unesco's Latin-Caribbean subgroup proposed that regional governments "define a concerted policy" on what information should be distributed by satellite, and that the governments create a Latin news pool to "counterbalance" foreign-agency news. Another resolution called on governments to define the "social responsibilities" of the public and private mass communications sectors. Reinforcement is being given to these and other Unesco moves by the conference of "nonaligned" states due to meet next month in Sri Lanka. Its members are expected to call for a pool of national news agencies so as to be in a position to counter, if not to exclude, the Western agencies now providing much of their news.

The Russians and the other Communist states, of course, have long treated news as a state commodity—that is to say, as propaganda. What is new and unfortunate is the degree to which large parts of the Third World are moving toward the Russian position. They are asserting a claim to control not only news about themselves in their own media but—by restricting the correspondents and copy of Western media—news about themselves in the media of other nations. And Unesco, instead of defending the principles to which its charter commits it, is instead allowing itself to be used to lend the coloration, status and mutual encouragement of international legitimacy to news restrictions heretofore asserted chiefly on a national basis.

Now, this newspaper, which offers its news product for foreign sale, has an undeniable self-interest in nourishing an international climate in which the commercial opportunities for Western media are maintained. But this, of course, is no different from the vested interest that the American media—being free, competitive institutions—have in maintaining the same commercial opportunities at home. It is a simple matter of principle coinciding with commercial self-interest, and the principle involved here, of course, was set forth at a rather early stage in our history, in the first amendment to the Constitution. And if it is a sound principle for us in this country, it follows, or so it seems to us, that it is also a good rule to apply to the communications of ideas abroad; government sponsorship of the gathering or distributing of news, no matter whether the news originates inside a country or from outside, promotes propaganda and deforms the whole idea of a free press. And so, like just about everybody else in our business, we reject the notion that a state should exercise exclusive control—or any control, for that matter—over what news should be published. It is saddening, though perhaps, given its record, not entirely surprising, that this principle should be lost on Unesco and that such an organization, with so much potential for the promotion of free communications, should allow itself to be converted from an instrument for the transmission of ideas into an instrument for the national regulation of ideas.

We are not insensitive to the feeling in some Third World places that they are *swamped by the Western media—news agencies, satellites or what have you.* In our judgment, however, their proper response is to strengthen their own media, as many (with Western aid) have done. To convert all news to propaganda in the name of combating "cultural imperialism" is simply to follow the Russian example of tailoring mass communications to the convenience of the ruling elite. Obviously the model appeals to a growing number of Third World states. And this, we submit, is a dangerous and dispiriting trend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terror in Argentina

In recent weeks, Argentina's security forces have wiped out most of the top leadership of the two left-wing organizations that have carried on widespread campaigns of murder and kidnapping for several years. To date, however, Argentina's military rulers have been unable or unwilling to bring under control the even more widespread and indiscriminate abduction and killing of alleged leftists by right-wing terror squads.

Argentina's Roman Catholic hierarchy has taken the unusual step of protesting directly to President Jorge Rafael Videla over the latest round of bloodshed which brought death to five priests and two seminarians. Church officials deny that any of the priests were even linked with a so-called "Third World" Catholic reform movement, let alone the leftist revolutionaries, but three of them were evidently slain as part of a police reprisal for a bomb that killed 20 policemen.

The Argentine Council of Bishops made clear that it is concerned not merely with security for priests and church officials but with all of the "manifestations of violence that work against peace in the country." Murders carried out by the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army and the ex-Peronist Montoneros have been as senseless and usually as indiscriminate as those by the ultra-rightist Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The army has been highly successful in crippling both leftist guerrilla organizations since the military ousted President Isabel Martinez de Peron March 24, but the terror from the right continues unabated—in a manner that suggests police, if not army, connivance and that turns Argentine moderates against the government. A federal police chief who insisted that antisubversive operations be carried out with "prudence" as well as firmness was recently dismissed.

When he assumed the presidency with evident reluctance four months ago, Videl promised that the junta would respect human rights. His continued failure to demonstrate that he meant what he said can only push his divided country further along the path of chaos and civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British Industry

According to the employment ministry Britain is enjoying its most strike-free period for about 25 years. We have had fewer stoppages during the first six months of 1976 than in any year since 1953 . . It is clear enough that the rise in unemployment is the chief reason for the new moderation. It does seem that British unions behave well in bad times . . If the unions showed comparable moderation and responsibility during the boom periods, the "stops" in our "stop-go" cycle might be fewer and less protracted. It is ironic that the excellent West German trade union system was constructed on British advice. We would benefit now from studying their post-war methods.

—*From the Daily Express (London.)*

Politics in Italy

Giulio Andreotti, after showing admirable patience, skill and courage in an excruciatingly difficult situation, has now formed a minority government based solely on his Christian Democrat party.

Fortunately for Europe he rejected the Communists' efforts to mesmerize him into accepting that an "historical compromise" with them was inevitable, and defied their threat to make Italy ungovernable if he did not take them into coalition . . . While rejecting any bullying from them, he has been the soul of politeness and discretion . . . He refused their demand that he should at least make a public direct appeal for them to abstain in Parliament. Instead, he made such an appeal to "all democratic parties." The Communists can hardly protest that this cap does not fit them. In fact Andreotti is daring them, or any other party, to take public responsibility for obstruction, and be pilloried accordingly.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

* * *

The time has not come for the admission of Communists to the Italian cabinet . . . The Christian Democrat leaders themselves said so during their election campaign, and for the present at least it is politically impossible for them to change their minds . . For the first time Italy will have a government which is formally dependent on Communist consent. Yet since the Communists will not be in it, nor even formally supporting it, they will be free to attack it and to blame it for everything that goes wrong. It is far from an ideal solution, but there is no *other solution in sight; and it just might* provide the spur which will goad the Christian Democrats into action to revive the economy and reform the state.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 31, 1901

PARIS.—The Academy of Medicine heard an interesting paper yesterday from Dr. R. Blanchard on the dangers of mosquitoes in Paris. He urges the Government to wage war against these insects, otherwise they are bound to become the vehicle of numerous diseases, leprosy among the number. All stagnant water must be removed or covered with a layer of petroleum and pitch.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1926

DETROIT.—Henry Ford is 63 years old today and is the picture of health. Supposed to be the richest man in America, he is interested in railroad and steamship lines, mines, aviation, lumbering, farming and old American dances —to say nothing of automobiles. He seldom goes to church and he never plays golf. His chief recreation is taking very long walks in the woods.



'We Can't Just Abandon All This Marvelous Stew We've Made.'

The Most Terrible Shock

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There is particular sadness in the fact that China, which has devoted such special attention to the problem of predicting earthquakes and preparing threatened areas to minimize casualties, should just now have suffered the most terrible shock anywhere on earth during the past 12 years. This has evidently produced very high losses of human life as well as incalculable physical damage.

The area where the two tremors of July 28 occurred included that portion of the northern province of Hopeh which contains the great cities of Peking, Tientsin and Tangshan and a combined population of many millions. There are hardly any buildings in these centers which are genuinely earthquakerproof and it is inevitable that the disaster has been immensely costly in blood and treasure. The region struck is also of key military importance and a concentration center for strategic army units.

Because the first temblor was of the extraordinarily high degree of 8.3 on the Richter measurement scale and the second only slightly lower at 7.9, the tragedy has probably interfered with the development program of the fragile new Chinese society at a moment when there is internal anxiety because of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's approaching death and external worry about possible Soviet military or fifth column intentions.

Not the Custom

The Chinese government is unlikely to publish any accurate statistics on the numbers of dead or estimates of total damage. This is not Peking's custom. But the *likelihood is such heavy shocks in* a heavily populated, industrialized region have taken an unusually great toll.

And it is a cruel fact that China is widely regarded as in the van among nations studying the problem of forecasting earthquakes in order to limit destruction. At a Unesco conference on the subject last February it was agreed:

"In China, for example, there has been remarkable progress in recent years using a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach and the involvement of large numbers of amateur observers to supplement studies by specialists on prediction and other aspects of applied seismology."

A report submitted to the meeting said a strong quake in Liaoning Province near Haicheng had been predicted beforehand as a result of scientific observations so that, although it was of a 7.3 Richter magnitude, advance precautions succeeded in considerably limiting damage.

Not the Case

This does not appear to have been the case this week in Hopeh. There is no indication that the well-organized Chinese observation teams, supplemented by over 100,000 amateur aides, had noted any significant earth tilts, changes in ground elevation, unusual animal behavior or other hints of approaching shocks. However, there are now constant apprehensive warnings.

Chinese experts haven't developed any new system of earthquake prediction not available to other lands. Yet every technique used elsewhere is also employed in China and is more extensively organized in the world's most disciplined society. The first seismograph was invented in China in 132 AD.

In 1966, after a major tremor south of Peking, Mao declared that China must learn to predict quakes. However, Dr. Robert Hamilton, chief expert for the U.S. Geological Survey, claims no sufficiently reliable prediction method yet exists. Nevertheless, as part of the Chinese social philosophy of "striving to overcome nature," earthquake forecasting has been given a very high priority.

R.D. Adams, superintendent of the seismological observatory at Wellington, New Zealand, visited the area of the 1975 Liaoning temblor seven months later and reported: "Despite the size of the earthquake and the large population of the area affected by it, casualties were few.

"This was a direct consequence of the successful prediction of the earthquake by Chinese scientists, leading to a series of warnings of increasing urgency, culminating in an evacuation order issued some five and a half hours before the earthquake occurred." Unfortunately there is no evidence any similar advance procedure occurred in Hopeh.

Adams's observations on Liaoning are exceedingly useful. The disaster happened Feb. 4, 1975. But by Jan. 13 the provincial party committee had been told to expect a large earthquake shortly. County authorities were instructed on Jan. 28 that it was "imminent." Widespread early evacuations were therefore arranged.

The human animal is a curious beast given to bloody quarrels over politics, religion, ideology or that relic of the territorial imperative called nationalism. But tragedy has a temporary way of transcending such follies. One can only hope more fortunate countries will extend to China at this moment the helping hand it assuredly needs although it is perhaps too proud to say so.

Letters

The Olympics

The only trouble with Bill Bradley's proposals for reforming the Olympic Games (IHT, July 24-25) is that they are far too sensible. Such a plan would deny politicians, hucksters and superpatriots of all persuasions their quadrennial opportunity to show the world how really unprincipled, greedy and chauvinistic people can be.

Mr. Bradley did not suggest (though I'm sure he would favor) the abolition of the playing of national anthems and raising of flags at victory ceremonies (or even *having* victory ceremonies), one of the worst forms of Olympic chauvinism. If our emotions are to be touched, better by the sight of Jamaican Don Quarrie inviting the two Americans he defeated in the 200 meters to jog the traditional "victory" lap with him. Athletes know better than their sponsors that winning is neither everything nor the only thing.

ROBERT MOTT.
Ulm, W. Germany.

Policy and Practice

There is a great gap between the expression of devotion to liberty in much Bicentennial rhetoric and the reality of the American fathering and nurturing of harsh dictatorships throughout the world. From Chile to Korea and between, U.S.-sponsored dictatorships are both abundant and, to put it mildly, rather unpleasant.

Can anyone tell us why the managers of this land of liberty have indulged in so many misbegotten tyrannies?

DAVID MANDEL.
Vence, France.

May Continue to Fall

Crash of the Gold Boon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—The great gold price boom has come crashing down. There may yet be intermittent periods of what look like stability or recovery. But there's nothing on the horizon to brake a long-term decline.

Ever since the International Monetary Fund announced plans in April, 1975, to unload at auction 25 million ounces for the benefit of poor countries, gold has been on a toboggan.

From $165 an ounce then, the price had plunged to about $112 an ounce at the start of this week. This decline of about one-third, it should be noted, occurred while most other commodities were moving up.

But is the IMF auction sale the main trigger for the gold price collapse? After all, 25 million ounces, over a four-year period, adds only about 20 per cent to normal supplies. Similar sales by the Russians in the past hadn't depressed prices.

There's something more basic going on, as international monetary expert Edward M. Bernstein points out.

The Slide

First of all, the slide started well before the IMF announcement. The gold boom hit a peak at $197.50 an ounce in December, 1974, reflecting irrational fears of worldwide economic and political disorder.

Speculators eagerly pushed up the price, anticipating even higher prices when Americans were freed, once again, to own gold legally.

But the economic chaos the gold bugs were betting on never happened. Inflation receded. So did the distrust of paper money. The impact of the oil crisis was absorbed. Above all, the dollar became strong, and was recognised as a better store of value. After all, it pays dividends, while gold earns nothing and costs money to store.

U.S. citizens yawned and looked the other way when the Treasury put up a couple of gold lots for sale. By the time of the IMF sale announcement, gold had slipped to $165.

When details of the sale were confirmed in January, 1976, at the IMF Jamaica meeting, the price, then around $140, slipped further to $130 to $133. The first IMF auction brought $126. The second brought only $121.

Recently, under the additional pressure of modest Russian sales, the market price sagged as low as $107 before moving back up a bit.

What now? The relatively cheap price is likely to stimula some renewed speculative int est, as well as demand fr industrial, dental and art co sumers.

Prices could thus stabilize a while. But that's not enou because gold speculators can satisfied with mere stability its nature," Bernstein told reporter, "gold is inherently stable. If it doesn't rise, it fall."

The Weakness

The underlying weakness i glut of some 80 million ou the equivalent of two years sumption, in the hands of s lators. In some informed ci one hears whispers of a dro $90 an ounce.

About the only way to get a staggering surplus of gold the market would be to re to a gold-based monetary s tem. That's not likely to happ

There are rumors that the may try to stem the decline reducing the amounts it puts for sale. The agency refuses c ment, but such a step would ly be counter-productive—alm an official confession that gold market is in disast shape.

In a telephone interview, Tr sury Secretary William E. Si told this reporter that the I auctions will continue as sch ed "unless market conditions come disorderly." But he stre that the price decline witnes so far "is not a sign of a di derly situation. It reflects a di inution of inflation."

Next Question

The next auction is due i month. Says Simon: "I th things are going along fine hate to see gold prices go b up."

In any event, as against IMF experts who confidently pected they could sell gold an average of $140 an our producing a profit of $100 ounce. René Larre, the g eral manager of the Bank International Settlements, l very good.

Larre, who has refused so to buy gold at the IMF auct for the Bank's own acco warned in an interview at maica that the IMF had not ed up to the problem of sel gold "on a falling market."

And those who look worst the gold bugs who, just a years back, were touting mining stocks, gold coins, bars, etc., on the promise of an ounce or better.

East vs. West in Montreal

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—It has not been much fun during these Olympic Games for the nations of Western Europe to discover that their athletes have fallen farther behind those from the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. Yet the results of the Montreal games leave little doubt that in European sports the West can no longer compete with the East.

The view of Françoise Giroud, the outspoken French minister for women's affairs, is that the widening sports gap already presents a political problem in France, and that the French Communist party will start to exploit it. The Western democracies will be presented as fat, soft, undisciplined and oriented toward pleasure and excess rather than hard work and training.

L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, has been busy this week telling of the sports debacle of Montreal, which it said extended to "practically all the capitalist societies, and France in particular."

"The pressure of these Olympic defeats has begun to irritate," l'Humanité said.

A Difficult Time

The French have had a difficult time in Montreal. They had to wait 10 days before *La Marseillaise*, the national anthem signifying a French gold medal, was played in Quebec, a Francophone region. During those 10 days, Le Monde wrote of the "great misery of French sports."

The pressure built up so much on Guy Drut, the French hurdler who was France's last hope for a gold medal, that Le Monde asked how he could be expected to clear those hurdles "with 50 million Frenchmen on his back." Drut won.

It may be, as some have said, that in the West sports is still regarded as fun—a means, not an end—and that few Western nations or individuals are willing to pay the price in regimentation and specialization that has turned a country such as East Germany into a latter day Sparta. But if sports is fun, it is also hard work, and it is disquieting to see that athletes of some nations are putting a higher premium on hard work these days than others—even if their hard work is largely a result of their government's policies.

The results are there for all to see. Among the top 10 gold medal winners in Montreal so far are six Communist East European nations, some of them relatively small. East Germany has only 18 million people, Hungary 10 million, Bulgaria 8 million. Only West Germany, with 60 million, has showed reasonably well in this company, while the other great nations of Western Europe have done poorly.

One could argue, as some Frenchmen have, that the principal collapse at the Montreal games was not the entire West, only the United States, again being beaten by the Soviet Union. "The United States," cabled an Agence France-Presse reporter from Montreal, "has suffered a defeat here worse than ever before." But this seemed merely a means of masking what Le Monde was calling the "Olympic shipwreck of France."

In an era of peaceful competition between differing political systems, sports has become a means of testing each other. The Communists are winning this test, and now, as Mrs. Giroud correctly points out, their sports successes show signs of bearing political fruit. The exploitation of the West's weakness has begun.

Sounding the Horn

The French Communists began to sound the horn even before these games started. The decay *of capitalism was a principal* theme of the 22d party congress in February, when the party came out with its first report on morality in which the Communist party was offered to French youth as the party of "morality, humanity, fraternity and cleanliness," faced with the "moral collapse of the bourgeoisie and the rottenness of their system."

The French left's Common Program for Government has a special chapter on sports, where it is written that under a leftist government physical education will be generalized and new credits provided for the "mass practice of sports . . . which play a role as cultural activity, element of progress and factor in international exchanges."

It is a bold line for the French Communists to take, for in other areas they stress that their way is the French way, that French Communism will above all be French, with French characteristics maintained. But the party apparently is unwilling to accept that sports is not in the French nature, and that a Hungarian, Bulgarian Communist is somehow a better athlete than a French one.

Children Excluded

The present French lifest as Mrs. Giroud points out, decidedly not oriented tow sports. Many French schools h no playgrounds, and students no more than one bus ride a w to a local stadium for an out that is more for working off st than to learn anything. Of here, as foreigners have discov ed, a child will not be accep for even private coaching bef he is 10, which is a bit late *many sports. Some sports cl* here, such as the Racing Cl do not accept new members w children.

The French have other pri ities than sports, and the Fren Communists are bold indeed they tamper with them. A practitioner of sports in Fran knows that the best time to pl is lunchtime, a time that in ma countries is the worst. Weeken are also favorable, in cities least, for many people have for the countryside. The b time of all is lunchtime on weekend. Pools abound that open only between 9:30 and 12 and 3 to 6 because lifeguar have to eat, too. It is not known to find municipal po that close in August. Are French Communists really willi to tamper with such habits?

It is not a French probl alone, of course. The West enj its leisure time, its television, general prosperity. Somethi however, it can be shaken fr the lethargy. It was not so ma years ago that the United Stat was awakened from peace slumber by the first Soviet Spu nik, and the reaction that start has led now to Mariner, Apol and Viking. Competition c occasionally be very stimulatin

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 31-AUGUST 1, 1976

Dutch, Belgians Raise Rates

...oint Float Strained ...s DM Is Sought After

...NKFURT, July 30 (Reu-—The joint European float ... under severe strain on ... exchange markets today ...and for the deutsche mark ... it to its upper limits in ...stem.

West German, Belgian Dutch central banks all ... into the market to keep ...loat—or "snake"—intact amid speculation that member currencies would be realigned.

The West Germans bought Belgian francs and Swedish kroner to keep the two currencies above the float's bottom limits, while the Belgian and Dutch central banks defended their own currencies.

An upward shift in interest rates in Holland and Belgium provided additional support for snake currencies trying to keep pace with the mark.

The Dutch bank rate was raised by 1/2 per cent to 5.5 per cent, and the Belgians increased short-term interest rates. Rates on one to three-month Treasury certificates were raised to 10 from 9.5 per cent.

The Belgians also raised rates on special rediscount facilities to 10 per cent from 9.5 per cent but left the discount rate unchanged at 8 per cent to where it was lifted a week ago from 7 per cent.

At the root of the unrest was the economic strength of West Germany and its comparatively *low rate of inflation—just over* 5 per cent.

Dealers said falling U.S. interest rates and the trade deficit announced this week had weakened the dollar and caused a rush into marks.

In Brussels, the mark remained pressed at the close of trading tonight against its snake ceiling of 15.4560 Belgian Francs.

The snake restricts variations in exchange rates among the seven member currencies to no more than 2.25 per cent from their respective central rates.

In an attempt to discourage the speculative attack, the Belgian government declared tonight it was unshakeably resolved to defend the franc.

A statement issued after a cabinet meeting in Brussels said all necessary measures had been and would be taken to assure and guarantee the Belgian currency's internal and external stability.

In Bonn, the official government spokesman described talk about a possible mark revaluation as "one of the usual summer rumors."

The Bundesbank in Frankfurt bought 1.038 billion Belgian Francs and over 20 million Swedish kroner in its operations to keep the two currencies inside the float.

The dollar sank in Frankfurt to 2.5432 DM from yesterday's 2.5537 in response to the wave of dollar selling.

In Paris, the mark closed at 1.933 French francs, compared with 1.923 yesterday—a level about 10 per cent above that prevailing when the franc was withdrawn from the snake in *mid*-March.

The dollar ended steady at 4.9185 francs, against 4.916 yesterday.

Peseta Unsettled

LONDON, July 30 (AP-DJ).—The Spanish peseta was unsettled in foreign exchange dealings today on rumors of a possible devaluation.

Dealers said trading in pesetas was nervous. A foreign exchange dealer at a major Spanish bank here quoted the dollar at 68.25 pesetas in early afternoon dealings. He said the dollar had been as high as 68.55 earlier in the day. "Everybody's saying the peseta is about to be devalued," the dealer said.

The Spanish government devalued the peseta by 11 per cent in February, establishing a rate of 66.54 to the dollar that time.

The dollar was at 67.90 pesetas at the start of July, and has *drifted lower since that time.*

...rplus Cut Japanese ...yments

...YO, July 30 (AP-DJ).— ... had an overall balance-of-...nts surplus of $160 million ...me, against May's $467-... surplus and the $282-... deficit of June, 1975, the ...e Ministry said today in ... accounting.

... figures showed that the ...and current account sur- ... increased last month, but ...deficits were posted in the ... movements, and services ...ansfers payments accounts.

... June trade surplus totaled ... million, up from a $660- ... surplus in May and a ... million surplus in June, 1975. ... and imports in the ...e-of-payments calculation ...easured on a free-on-board ...

...pite the strong gain, other ...ics released this week ... up recent promises by ...ment officials that the ...y's surging export growth ...low in the second half.

... total value of exports con- ...d for by the nation's 14 ... trading firms fell in June ...e second month in a row, ...he value of imports con- ...d for outdistanced that of ...s for the third month. The ...act-based figures are often ...as indicators of trade re- ...a few months in advance.

... current account surplus in ... was $414 million, up from ...1-million surplus in May ...a $92-million surplus in ... 1975.

... "invisibles" account was in ... by $453 million, against ...ts of $472 million in May ...326 million in June, 1975.

... transfer payments account ...ered a shortfall of $108 mil- ...up from May's $7-million ... and last year's $84-million ...all.

...g-term capital flows were ...ficit by $101 million com- ... to surpluses of $47 million ...y and $137 million in June, ...

... June figures gave Japan an ... payments surplus of $1.02 ... in the first half of 1976, ...t a deficit of $1.78 billion ... year ago period.

... exports during June ran ... the 300,000-unit level for ...urth straight month, to- ... 316,116 units, down 2.87 ...nt from May but up 40 ...nt from the 1975 month, ... automobile manufacturers ...ation said today.

... the electronic industries ...ation said that exports of *television sets in June rose* ...r cent from a year earlier ...record 493,710 units. The ... total outpaced domestic ...nts of 400,710 sets.

Company Reports

...ues. Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Anheuser Busch

	1976	1975*
...r Quarter		
...le	296.3	422.5
.....	9.97	22.35
...are	0.22	0.50
...nths		
...le	612.4	790.2
.....	19.3	38.94
...are	0.43	0.86

figures restated.

Ford Motor

	1976	1975
...l Quarter		
...le	8,000.0	6,300.0
.....	442.0	107.0
...are	4.70	1.15
...dil.	4.32	1.13
...nths		
...le	15,400.0	11,400.0
.....	770.0	96.5
...are	8.19	1.04
...dil.	7.54	1.02

McDonnell Douglas

	1976	1975
...l Quarter		
...le	958.3	818.2
.....	31.05	21.7
...are	0.81	0.57
...nths		
...le	1,760.6	1,816.5
.....	56.4	44.14
...are	1.48	1.17

Northwest Airlines

...r	238.4	201.2
.....	12.82	15.64
...are	0.59	0.72
...nths		
...e	453.1	383.4
.....	18.11	20.91
...are	0.84	0.97

Northeast Utilities

	1976	1975*
...nths		
...e	422.6	398.6
.....	46.0	43.1
...are	0.76	0.83

...ued on Page 9, Col. 5.)

Expatriate American Executives a Dying Breed

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—"Yankee, come home" may become the slogan for many U.S. multinational corporations faced *with steadily rising costs in maintaining* Americans in management posts abroad.

This is the forecast, at least, of a number of major international executive search firms, which are contrasting the mounting *expense of allowances paid expatriate* executives with the lower cost of hiring capable foreign executives.

In contrast with a former scarcity, the executive search firms say, there is now an *abundance of skilled West European,* Japanese and other foreign management executives. Many already work for the subsidiaries of U.S. companies or for foreign multinational corporations. Many received early training at the home offices of U.S. companies or graduated from American-type management institutions.

They are, in the view of one international company's personnel director, part of a growing cadre of international managers who are able to work in any country.

Herman Warmbold, executive vice-president of one executive search firm, Staub, Warmbold & Associates, said that there might not be any rapid changeover of foreigners replacing Americans, but commented: "It's going to be a one-way *street, although a hardcore of American* senior management executives will remain in charge in most places."

But for one leading authority on foreign management developments, Burton Yeague of the Conference Board, there is as yet no marked trend in the repatriation of American international managers. While devaluation of the dollar in recent years has added to living costs abroad, he noted, "it also has made American goods more competitive abroad and companies need to send more people out to sell new markets."

William Cagney, the National Foreign Trade Council's director of industrial relations and management resources, said that *many companies were paying more attention* to the extra allowances paid to their foreign representatives.

He and other specialists on foreign management practices cited the increasing tax burden as a serious handicap for Americans working abroad. In addition to an allowance for extra foreign taxes, most U.S. corporations, over the years, have given a variety of other allowances to U.S. personnel working abroad.

But tougher taxing regulations by many foreign countries and the Internal Revenue Service in recent years have created a complex "pyramiding" of tax allowances for the expatriate executive.

What is happening is that the allowances for extra taxes paid in one year, which can run to several thousands dollars, are being counted here and abroad as additional income in the next year. In effect, the taxable income of expatriate executives keeps pyramiding by several thousand dollars a year. With other allowances a $40,000-a-year executive may be receiving total compensation of $80,000 within five years.

As a result, according to Lester Korn, president of Korn-Ferry, a leading inter*national search firm, U.S. multinationals* are doing a lot of rethinking about whether it is any longer feasible, or economic, to keep American managers abroad. In addition to other advantages, he observed, foreign management executives may also be desirable for local community and political relations.

Capital Spending Yet to Rise Substantially

June's Lull Casts Doubt on Emerging Recovery in U.S.

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—The adolescent economic recovery seemed to suffer a case of arrested development this month, with the news that the rise in the gross national product in the second half was less than half that of the first, and the announcement that the govern*ment's index of leading economic* indicators showed less growth in June than in any of the preceding six months.

As usual, the fine print was more complicated, and most economists still tend to see steady, if somewhat slower, progress in 1976 and continued recovery in 1977. But June's summer doldrums have focused attention on the prospects for business capital investment, which will have to pick up if the relatively optimistic forecasts for next year are to materialize.

Thus far, capital investment is the other shoe that has not dropped in an upturn that has depended so far upon consumer spending and inventory purchases, as recoveries tend to do in their initial stages. Both are expected to continue reassuringly *for the rest of this year,* but they will eventually run out of steam.

And at that point, "You'll need business investment to rise substantially," said George Perry of the Brookings Institution, "if we're to have a strong 1977," particularly, he added, since the federal budget will be more restrictive next year.

A few analysts believe that "the shift in favor of the business sector has begun," as Irwin Kellner, vice-president and economist for Manufacturers Hanover Trust put it.

Mr. Kellner noted that real "final sales," or the nation's output excluding changes i inventories, actually grew faster in the second quarter than in the blistering first, and that business fixed investment contributed fully 18 per cent to that rise, compared with 9 per cent in the preceding quarters.

At the same time, the final sales accounted for by consumer purchases declined by roughly 9 per cent, to 56 per cent of the total.

Moreover, new orders for plant and equipment contributed more than any other sector to June's *modest economic expansion.*

"Real" capital investment, after allowing for inflation, rose at an annual rate of about 8 1/2 per cent in the first half of this year, according to economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust, compared with a 4.6-per-cent increase between the third quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976, supporting the view, expressed in the latest Morgan Guaranty Survey, that "solid recovery is under way in the capital-goods sector."

Firms Increase Outlays

As if to illustrate the point, both General Motors and Chrysler announced increased capital spending programs this week, and several steel companies, including U.S. Steel and Inland Steel, are also planning stepped-up investment in productive capacity.

Still, most forecasters seem to agree with David Grove, chief economist for International Busines: Machines that "the case for good growth in capital spending is based partly on wishful interpretation of the data so far, and on the fundamentals, which, happily, do point to an imminent business splurge on new factories, office buildings and machinery."

The most basic reason that businesses may be poised on the brink of a spending spree is simply that they have the money and "money burns a hole in businessmen's pockets just like everyone else's" as one analyst put it. Corporate after-tax profits were up 44 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the comparable period in 1975, and preliminary figures from Citibank's quarterly profits survey indicate that they were up 25 per cent in the second quarter over a year ago.

At the same time, companies are estimating their quarterly tax payments on the basis of last year's payments, so until early 1977, at least, companies have the use of vast sums of uncollected taxes.

Nor are stockholders claiming much of the new-found wealth. In the first quarter dividends rose less than 4 per cent from a year earlier, as companies used the money instead to reduce their short-term debt and improve their liquidity.

With this as business's first priority, total business spending in relation to cash flow has dropped to its lowest point since World War II, according to Mr. Grove. "There has to be some point," he noted, "when additional liquidity isn't going to be demanded, creating a more favorable environment for investment."

Another reason for optimism about capital spending prospects is that in a number of key industries, including steel, chemicals, paper and textiles, the capacity utilization rate has risen faster than for industry in general.

Lending Pace to Poor States Equals 45% of Euromarket

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Borrowing by developing countries is still claiming a significant share of new Eurocurrency credit extensions, Morgan Guar*anty Trust reports in its* monthly publication World Financial Markets.

"The widely expected slowdown in bank lending to developing countries has yet to materialise," the bank said. It reported that new Eurocurrency bank loans to borrowers in those countries amounted to about $7.7 billion in the first seven months of this year. This was more than 45 per cent of all Eurocurrency bank loans made during the period.

Most of these loans went to countries not in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. A total of 28 non-OPEC nations accounted for nearly $5.7 billion.

The bank noted that sums owed to banks by parties in the non-OPEC developing countries increased $3 billion in the first quarter of this year, and that virtually the entire increase was in the amounts owed to U.S. banks, including their foreign branches. The total amount owed to U.S. banks as of March 31 was in excess of $40 billion on a gross basis, not counting any off*setting claims (such as deposits)* of parties in those countries against the banks. The amount owed to U.S. banks was put at about 65 per cent of the total amount owed to all banks by the non-OPEC developing countries.

While lending to the developing countries has continued, the bank said that "there has been a hardening of lending terms."

Loans made to borrowers in OPEC countries amounted to about $2 billion in the January-July period, the bank said. Recourse to Eurocurrency bank credit by U.S. borrowers is described as "relatively modest," with only about $370 million in loans taken thus far in 1976.

Other industrial countries accounted for about $6.3 billion of new Eurocurrency loans in the first seven months of this year, while Communist countries accounted for $1.8 billion.

The Eurocurrency market as a whole has continued to grow this year at an annualized rate of 15 per cent, the same as last year's rate, Morgan said. The market's size, net of interbank deposits, is estimated to have been $270 billion at the end of June, up from $250 billion at the end of 1975.

But the market's center of gravity may be shifting, the bank suggested. First-quarter figures indicate, it said, that "for the first time, the foreign-currency liabilities of banks in Euromarket centers outside of Europe increased more rapidly, both in relative terms and in absolute amount, than those of banks in European centers.

"At the end of March 1976, Euromarket centers outside of Europe accounted for approximately 28 per cent of all reported Eurocurrency deposits, up from more than 26 per cent at the end of last year. This development partly reflects the fact that U.S. banks booked the bulk of the net increase in their Eurocurrency business during the first quarter of 1976 in their foreign branches in the Bahamas *and Cayman Islands.*"

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GKN-Sachs Unaffected by Ruling

The West German cartel office order banning Britain's Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds (GKN) from acquiring an interest of just under 75 per cent in Sachs is not affected by the EEC Commission's decision to approve the transaction. A cartel office spokesman notes that the Treaty of Rome requires that any move to restrict competition within the community must be approved not only by Brussels but by the nation involved —in this case, Germany. GKN is a holding company *heading a group of some 200 firms,* some of which are in the steel industry. The group's main activity is in mechanical engineering. Sachs is also a holding unit controlling a group of some 10 companies of which the most important *is Fichtel und Sachs,* a major producer of mechanical components for the motor industry. In the commission's view, the main effect of the planned takeover "will be to strengthen vertical integration and increase self-sufficiency in steel products *without giving* the production undertakings concerned an artificially privileged position on the market." Meanwhile, GKN is appealing the cartel office's opposition. A decision from the West Berlin court is not expected before year-end. In the *interval,* GKN has announced that it is buying nearly 25 per cent of Sachs for the equivalent of about $43 million and that it would buy another 50 per cent if its appeal of the cartel office decision succeds.

Three-Way Bid for Ventron

A three-way battle for the Ventron Corp., a specialty chemical and instrument manufacturer, is developing. In June, the Elf-Aquitaine group made a *tender offer of* $36 a share for 323,335 common shares, or 51 per cent, of Ventron. Now, Thiokol Corp., another large chemical company, says it intends to make a cash tender offer for all of Ventron shares at a price "materially above," $36 per share. However, Loeb Rhodes & Co., the brokerage firm, has acquired 109,155 shares, about 20 per cent, of Ventron, on behalf of Cabot Corp., another chemical producer. Cabot says that it has no present intention of acquiring control of Ventron but that at some future time it might increase its investment.

Ceat, Suez Big Pirelli Shareholders

Ceat, a privately-owned tire and auto accessory maker in Turin, is the third largest shareholder in Pirelli SpA., and the biggest outside the Pirelli family. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, also has an important shareholding, but it is not clear if it is holding the shares on its own account or on behalf of someone else. The information, made public as required under law at the annual meeting of Pirelli, partly solves the riddle of who has been buying Pirelli shares heavily on the *Milan exchange in recent months. Alberto* Bruni Tedeschi, head of the family that controls Ceat, says that he has been buying Pirelli shares only as an investment and has no takeover plans. He owns 4.6 million shares, or 6.3 per cent of the total. Sté Internationale Pirelli Sa., of Basle, holds 11.4 per cent and Pirelli e Cia., another family holding company, 8.8 per cent. Suez holds 986,000 shares, or 1.4 per cent. The balance sheet of Pirelli SpA., which is linked with Dunlop Holdings of London, through interlocking ownership of one another's subsidiaries, closed in the year to April 30 with no profit—no loss. A major drag on Pirelli SpA. was the heavy loss of 27.4 billion lire (about $32.8 million) posted by its largest operating subsidiary, Industrie Pirelli in 1975.

W. German Sales Slip

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Overall West German industrial sales totaled 66.713 billion deutsche marks in May, down slightly from 66.744 billion DM in April, but up 15.6 per cent from May 1975, the Federal Statistics Office reported today. May export sales totaled 16.012 billion DM, down 1.7 per cent from April but up 17.5 per cent from May 1975.

Analysts See Technical Rebound

NYSE Prices Advance In Late, Slow Trading

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuters).—After drifting through the morning virtually unchanged from yesterday's closing levels, prices on the New York Stock Exchange came to life in the last half of the session to close moderately higher, today.

Analysts attributed the gain mostly to technical factors, pointing out that stocks had declined in 12 of the prior 18 sessions, including the last three in a row.

They noted that the Citibank cut in the prime rate came as no surprise but was a positive factor.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.35 to 984.64. At 3:30 p.m. the index was up 5.27.

Volume totaled 14.83 million shares compared with 13.33 million yesterday.

Eastman Kodak was ahead 1 5/8 to 95 1/2. Yesterday, it announced new Ektachrome professional films, two new black and white photo papers and two new processors for non-amateur users.

Heavily-traded National Semiconductor lost 1 3/4 to 34 3/8 after trading as low as 32 3/4. The company said shipments of digital watches in first fiscal half will be only about half what it had anticipated due to problems at its Bangkok plant.

Tandy, also actively traded, eased 1/8 to 32 but had gone as low as 29 3/8. A company spokesman said speculation that its current inventory will be made obsolete by recent government rulings is unfounded.

Shell Oil rose 1 1/2 to 89 3/4, Reynolds 5/8 to 57 1/2 and Occidental Petroleum 3/8 to 19. Shell said a well offshore southern California in which the three have interests encountered 120 feet of oil-bearing sands.

Aetna Life moved 1 1/8 higher to 30. The company reported higher earnings and the Senate voted $25 million annually in tax breaks for large life insurance firms. Travelers rose 5/8 to 34 5/8.

Time gained 1 1/4 to 63 1/2, Communications Satellite 1 1/4 to 27 3/4, Studebaker-Worthington *1 5/8 to 58 1/8, Raytheon 1 1/4* to 61 5/8, Northwest Airlines 1 to 33 1/2, Deere 1 3/8 to 67 1/4 and Rubbermaid 1 3/8 to 25.

Blue Bell, which declared a 2-for-1 stock split and raised its dividend earlier in the week, was up 1 5/8 to 41.

Autos advanced, as General Motors picked up 1 to 68 1/2, Chrysler 1 1/4 to 21 1/2 and Ford 3/8 to 56 3/8. Ford reported sharply higher earnings late yesterday.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in slow trading. The index rose sharply, 1.11 to 103.67.

Actively-traded Pato Consolidate Gold Dredging advanced 1 to 6 1/8 after reporting sharply higher second-quarter earnings.

Treasury bill prices closed lower after a light trading day which eroded gains earlier in the week, dealers said.

In Chicago, soybean futures fell the 20-cent daily allowable limit for the third time this week and strongly influenced a late selloff in most other commodities.

Wheat futures fell 5 1/2 cents, and corn and oats 1 1/2 cents.

A continuation of periodic rain improved crop prospects, trade sources said, and this was a big factor in the liquidation.

SEC Chief to Seek Study Of Effect of Options Trading

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, appearing increasingly worried about the growth of options trading, said yesterday he would seek a formal study of whether options were hindering the most effective use of investment capital in the United States.

Roderick Hills predicted in response to a question that the commission would make proposals for a thorough public airing of such basic issues as commission rates, securities selling practices and purchases on credit as they apply to the various types of investments.

The debate would presumably lead *to recommendations to foster* increased speculative activity in stocks so new enterprises would once again have a ready source of seed capital. Much of the public risk capital is going these days into stock options, a vehicle held by some as contributing little to economic growth.

Options give a person the right to buy, or sell, a certain number of shares of stock at a specified price and within a specified period. The investor in effect bets that the price of the stock will rise, or fall, enough before *the option expires* to make exercise of the option profitable.

"We want to eliminate those things that cause diversion of investment funds into areas that don't have congressional policy sanctions or don't make good economies," Mr. Hills declared.

"I'd like to get some of the horse-betting money on stocks," he has said previously.

Mr. Hills has spoken on several occasions about the difficulty that any but the premier U.S. companies have faced in recent years in raising equity capital—as opposed to debt capital that must eventually be repaid—and has termed it a problem of "close to crisis proportions."

He has also strongly endorsed a proposal to overhaul a basic element of tax policy that makes it more advantageous for companies to borrow money than to raise it by offering shares of the business.

But the latest comment was perhaps the first in which he said that the SEC would take positions on such issues as, say, the relationship between commissions earned by brokers selling stock and those earned selling options with the goal of influencing the flow of capital.

"Surely the people who are out pumping stock—salesmen, the registered representatives—are far more interested in selling options, they make more money from options than they foresee making from new stock issues—partly because they've got something they've never had before and that's a disposable commodity," Mr. Hills told a business newsletter last spring.

As he sketched it out yesterday, the examination would begin with the SEC's raising certain fairly specific questions about broker compensation and the various factors investors and speculators consider when deciding on investment forms.

These include the amount of money investors must put up as down payment (margin) and the transaction costs.

The goal of the inquiry, certain to provoke intense discussion throughout the securities industry, is to obtain "a more sober, more seasoned" approach to the monitoring of the investment-flow process, Mr. Hills declared.

Citibank Cuts Its Prime Rate

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP).—Citibank cut its prime lending rate to 7 from 7 1/4 per cent today.

Several banks, including Morgan Guaranty Trust and First National Bank of Chicago, had cut their rates to 7 per cent earlier this week. But while other banks have been slow to follow, the reduction by Citibank is likely to trigger similar cuts.

Statistics released late yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicated loan demand at the city's major banks continues to be slack. The banks reported a decline in business and commercial loans in the week ended Tuesday of $466 million, on the heels of a $166-million decline the preceding week. Loan demand at major New York banks has declined in seven of the past eight weeks—a cumulative drop of almost $1.5 billion.

Analysts not that the $466-million decline somewhat exaggerates the weakness of demand. About half of the total is accounted for by a decline in bank holdings of bankers' acceptances, —money-market instruments but booked as business loans on the banks' statements.

Analysts also note there appears to be some strengthening of loan demand outside of New York City. In the week ended July 21, there was a $90 million increase in business loans of banks throughout the nation. Allowing for the reported decline of $166 million that week in New York, there was, therefore, a gain outside the city of $250 million to a nationwide total of $112.2 billion.

The Fed's report of a jump in the basic money supply during the week ended July 21, rather than providing the credit markets with additional cause for near-term optimism, is leading to renewed concern over the near-term course of monetary policy.

Although the increases were modest—M-1 rose $900 million, while M-2 advanced $1.5 billion—analysts said the more telling aspect was the *sharp revisions* reported in last week's data.

These revisions included a $500 million increase in the M-1 level and a whopping $1.7 billion upward adjustment in M-2 for the July 14 week.

As a result of these revisions, the M-1 level now stands $1.4 billion higher than reported a week ago, while the M-2 level is a very *significant $3.2 billion* higher.

According to money market analysts these large increases may prompt some reassessment by the Fed of its current monetary stance and shorten the period of rate stability which they had been expecting.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 30

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	32¾	ACF Ind1.80	9	2	35⅝	33¾	33⅞—	¼
4	1⅜	AJ Industrs	6	11	2⅝	2¾	2⅞	
24¼	18⅜	AMF Inc 1.24	11	89	20⅜	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	19	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
[illegible]								

Tokyo Exchange

July 30, 1976

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	94.30	94.30	105.60	94.00
Brussels	116.37	116.36	133.02	116.36
Frankfurt	143.59	143.05	159.68	141.48
London 30	365.90	371.60	420.80	364.17
London 500	161.96	165.20	182.00	161.71
Milan	84.41	85.06	91.17	72.33
Paris	90.70	90.50	112.10	88.60
Sydney	506.81	503.81	506.81	444.73
Tokyo (n)	347.53	347.85	357.90	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4641.83	4646.60	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	296.80	296.40	304.00	282.50

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(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.40
Albert-Heijn	104.50
Algemenbank	305
Amrobank	71.20
A'dam	64.50
Fokker	34.90
Heineken	148.50
H.V.A.	48.50
Holl-Am-H	89.10
Hoogovens	51
K.L.M.	120.80
Ntl Nieder.	86.20
Pakhoed	113
Philips new	29.20
Robeco	195
Rolinco	148.50
Royal Dutch	127.20
Unilever	128
Van Ommer	230
VerMach	150

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 29, 1976

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

U.S. Farm Exports Up

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—The value of U.S. farm exports in the fiscal year ended June 30 rose 3 per cent to $22.15 billion

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 30

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		HanesCp 1	4	22	22¼	22	22¼+	¼
		Hanna 1.40	11	14	56⅝	56	56	
		HarBrJ .22	7	3	27	27	27	
		Hardees	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Harnisht .80	6	65	20½	20	20¼—	¼
		Harrah .10a	8	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
		HarrBk 1.50	8	102	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	
		Harris 1.48	13	74	52¼	51⅛	52¼+	1
		Harsco 1.30b	6	7	22⅛	22½	27⅛—	
		HartSMx .60	9	10	12¼	12	12 —	¼
		HarteHk .45	12	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
		HattSe 1.44a		10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		HawllEl 1.76	8	10	22	21⅝	22	
		HayesAlb .10	8	8	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
		Hazeltine	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Hecks .12	8	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
		HeclaM .30t	19	22	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
		HellmBr .52	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		HeinzH 1.36	10	53	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝—	⅛
		Heinz pf 1.70		65	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
		HellerInt .92	8	17	22	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
		HelmerP .35	10	26	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
		Heminc .66e		12	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
		Hercules .80	19	443	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛+	⅜
		HershyFd 1	8	23	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅝
		Heston	5	51	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
		Hestn pf 1.60		127	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	⅛
		Heublin 1.20	15	123	51	49⅞	50 —	⅝
		HewlitPk .30	36	93	108¾	108	108⅛—	⅝
		High Volt	17	2	6	6	6	
		Hilltenbd .78	9	11	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
		HiltonHl .70	11	14	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
		Hobart .92	12	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
		HoerW .80	8	241	18½	18⅜	18½+	⅛
		HoffEle .06e	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		Holida .40	13	136	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
		HollS 3.40a	3	14	41⅝	41½	41⅝	
		Homestk 1a	17	53	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
		Hoyll 1.40	12	100	47½	46⅞	47½+	⅜
		HooBll 1.50	8	4	33	33	33 +	¼
		HospAff .24b	6	328	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅜
		HospCpA .32	10	23	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
		HostIll .40		28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Houdall .80a	6	73	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
		Houdpf 2.25		1	26	26	26 —	⅛
		HougMif .72	6	5	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	¼
		HousFab .28	9	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
		HoushF 1.10	6	85	17⅝	17¼	17½+	¼
		HousLP 1.56	7	170	25⅛	25	25	
		HousNG .60	13	38	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
		HowJoh .20	10	244	12⅛	11⅞	12	
		Hubbrd 1.20		5	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
		HughsTl .40	13	65	46	45¼	45⅞+	⅜
		Humana .40	8	26	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
		HntCh .30	16	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
		HuttEF .60	4	38	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
		Huck .60	16	5	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
		Hdromt .36	7	41	14⅝	13⅞	14¼+	⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		ICIds 1.30	6	30	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
		ICId pf 3.50		8	41½	41	41 —	½
		ICN Pharm	18	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		IDS Rlt		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		INACp 2.10	16	126	41	40	41 +	⅜
		INAI 1.59a		4	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
		IUInt .90	6	309	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
		IdahoP 2.16	11	3	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
		IdealBa 1.20	8	55	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
		IdeaTo .32b	6	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		IllPowr 2.20	9	125	23⅝	23½	23¼—	⅛
		IllPow pf4.47		z4100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝+	⅛
		ITW .56	17	x10	27	26⅞	27 +	¼
		ImplCpA .24	5	49	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
		INCO 1.40a	17	125	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
		Icome Cap		5	6½	6½	6½	
		IcCCo .80e		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		IdlM pf8.68		z110	87	86½	87 +	1
		IdlM pf 12		z160	110	110	110 —	1
		IdplPL 1.82	9	63	21⅝	21⅜	21⅛+	⅛
		IdlNat 1.20	10	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
		Iexco Oil	33	176	13⅝	13	13⅜—	⅛
		IgerR 2.68	14	59	88⅛	87⅞	88 +	½
		IgR pf 2.35		7	55⅛	55	55⅛+	⅛
		Ild Co	7	40	27⅝	27½	27⅛+	⅛
		IldStl 2.40	14	313	53⅝	53	53 —	⅜
		Imot .50	7	183	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
		Isflco .76	7	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
		Isll pfA1.25		14	15½	15½	15½	
		Ispir Copp		18	30¼	30	30¼+	⅛
		Itegx .32	6	29	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
		Itarco 1.66	8	21	40⅝	40½	40⅝+	⅛
		Itercll Dl	3	16	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
		Iterlak 2.20	6	7	39⅛	39¼	39⅛+	⅛
		IBM	9	18	408	273⅝	271¼	273⅝+
		ItFlaF .32	32	45	23⅛	22⅝	23	
		ItHar 1.70	20	128	29⅝	29¼	29¼+	⅛
		ItMIC 2.40	4	116	35	35⅝	36 +	⅜
		ItMlg .20a	11	34	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
		ItMultl 1.30	7	100	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
		ItPaper 2	11	176	69	68⅝	68⅝—	⅛
		ITT 1.60	9	1066	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜+	⅜
		ITT pfH 4		13	55⅝	55	55⅝+	⅛
		ITT pfK 4		35	51	50¼	51 +	⅛
		ITT pfO 5		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝+	⅛
		ITT pfN 2.25		338	36⅝	36	36⅝+	⅝
		ITTpl 4.50		6	55½	55¼	55½—	⅛
		Itrpca 1.45	7	6	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
		ItrpGp 1.20	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
		ItrsBrd .80	4	8	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
		ItrsPw 1.45	9	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
		ItrstU .24	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		IowaBf .30a	3	10	20½	20	20¼—	⅛
		IowaEl 1.40	8	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
		IowaIlG 1.72	8	28	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
		IowaPwLt 2	8	42	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
		IowaPS 1.72	8	7	20	20	20	
		Ipco Hosp	13	100	4	4	4	
		Itek Corp	79	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
		ItelCorp .20	9	40	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛

J · K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		JamesF .80	10	13	18	18	18	
		Jatze .80	6	13	19	18⅝	18⅝	
		JapaF .71e		x6	8½	8½	8½	
		JeffPilot .80	12	65	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+	⅛
		JerCe pf 4		z30	40¼	40¼	40¼+	⅛
		JerCe pf9.36		z30	94	94	94	
		JerCe pf 8		z2700	81	80	80 +	½
		JeC pf 13.50		z100	119½	119½	119½	
		JewelC 1.30	9	39	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
		JhMa 1.40	12	161	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝—	⅛
		JohCo .90	8	22	22	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
		JoLog .30	7	122	15⅝	15	15¼+	⅛
		Jorge 1.80	5	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
		Jostes .1b	9	22	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
		JoMfg 1.10	11	91	46½	46	46 —	¼
		Justice Mtg		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		KLM Airli		1	44¼	44¼	44¼—	⅛
		KaiserAl 1.20	10	25	37½	37¼	37½+	⅛
		KaisCem .50	16	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		Kae Mil .24	4	23	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
		Kaeb .90b	7	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
		KCIPL 2.36	8	24	27½	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
		KCSoul 1r	8	13	29⅝	29½	29⅞+	⅛
		KaGEl 1.68	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
		KaNb 1.32B	8	5	16½	16	16⅝+	⅛
		KaPLt 1.60	7	44	19	18⅝	18⅞	
		Kat Id		3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
		Kt pfB 1.46		2	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
		Kaufm Brd	49	111	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		Kawecki Brl	23	355	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
		KeeeCp .20	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		Keller .20	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
		Kellogg 1	15	119	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
		Kellwood .80	6	3	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
		Kect .80e	90	478	32¼	31	32¼+	⅝
		KUtil 1.84	6	7	22⅛	22	22	
		KerrGls .40	7	51	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
		KerrMc 1.25	15	144	74½	74¼	74½—	⅛
		KeystCo 1a	6	3	19⅝	19½	19½	
		KiddeW 1	7	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	½
		KiddepfC 4		2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
		KimbCl 1.80	9	96	42½	41⅞	42	
		KingDSt .50	7	35	10½	10⅜	10½	
		KirschCo .90	13	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		KnlgtRid .62	16	11	36⅛	36½	36⅛+	¼
		Koehring .15e	14	5	13	12⅞	13	
		Koppers 1.60	10	15	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝—	⅛
		Krafco 2.12	9	78	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	⅝
		KresgeS .32	28	361	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
		Kroehler Mf		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
		Kroger 1.36	8	168	22½	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
		Kysor .40	40	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		LFE Cp	17	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		LTV Corp		715	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	¼
		LacGas 1.66	10	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
		LamsSess 1.10	14	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
		LaneBry .80	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		LawterCh .34	21	40	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	½
		LearSieg .32	7	65	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
		LearS pf2.25		1	31½	31½	31½	
		Leasway .80	10	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
		LeedsN .50	9	9	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
		Lessona .75	7	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
		LehPCt .80	16	184	17⅝	17	17¼+	⅛
		LehVal Ind		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Lehmn .94e		140	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
		Lenox 1	10	37	21½	21⅛	21½	
		LesFay .40b	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		LevFd Cap		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		LevFin .75a		5	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
		LeviStra 1	5	73	42	41⅝	42 +	⅛
		LeviSt wi		2	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
		Levitz Furn	58	110	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		LOF 1.50	8	59	33	32½	32¾+	⅝
		LOF pf 4.75		2	66½	66½	66½	
		LibrtyCp .52	8	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
		Librty Loan		12	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		LibrtyLn pf		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		LiggtGp 2.50	7	31	33⅝	33	33⅝	
		LillyEli 1.30	19	140	52⅝	52	52⅝	
		LincNat 1.60	12	184	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛+	½
		Lionel Corp	6	27	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		Littonin .38t	16	97	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
		Littnpfc pfc		1	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
		Litton pfB 2		8	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
		Lockhd Airc	3	51	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
		Loews 1.20	5	45	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
		LomaFin .40	7	69	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		LomM 1.60e	18	51	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	½
		LoneStInd 1	9	106	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
		LnglsLt 1.56	7	88	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
		LIL rt		1888	7-64	3-32	3-32	-1-64
		LIL pfN 13		z220	119½	119½	119½	
		LIL pfO 2.47		18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
		Longs Drug	22	35	32	31⅝	32	
		Loral Corp .10e	8	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
		LaLand 1.20	11	201	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
		LaPacif .20b	13	51	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
		LouisGs 1.98	8	15	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
		Lowenst .60		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
		Lubrizol 1.10	17	75	39	38½	39	
		LuckyS .68b	11	580	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
		Ludlow .40		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Lukenst 1.60	8	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
		LykesCp 1	4	84	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
		Lykes pf2.50		40	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
		LynCSys .20	15	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		MCAInc 1	5	66	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
		MEI Cp	6	33	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		MGICIn .10		359	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	⅝
		MacAF .60b	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		MacDonal	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Macke .30	10	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Macmil .35	6	110	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
		Mcmil pf 1.20		3	15½	15⅛	15½	
		Macy 1.20	6	26	28⅝	28¼	28¼—	⅝
		Macypf 4.25		z140	51½	51	51½	
13⅛	9½	MadisFd .60		28	12⅝	12½	12½	
6⅞	4	MadSq Gar	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅜	MagicCf .32	23	19	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
37½	21⅜	Mallory 1	40	30	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Manhln .05e	5	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
40⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	146	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛+	1⅛
41⅞	32⅝	MAPCO .90	14	21	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜—	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	18	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
60⅛	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	143	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛+	⅜
21⅛	13⅜	Maremt .52	8	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MarMid .80		36	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	13	50	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
61⅞	28½	Marley 1	11	12	53	52⅝	52⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	Marqtte .40a	14	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Marriot .25t	17	118	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
61⅝	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	58	56½	56	56⅛—	½
25⅛	16½	MarshF 1.24	9	82	19⅝	18⅞	19	
25⅝	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	10	119	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	
27⅛	17	MridCup .60	8	7	23½	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
31⅝	22½	MascoCp .20	16	146	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Masonite .54	16	23	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.17e	10	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
32⅛	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	62	28½	27⅝	28⅛+	½
17⅝	14⅝	MasCo 1.60		5	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Masinc .98e		108	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	18	24	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Mattel Inc	7	84	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	29⅝	May DStr1.12	10	115	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
29	20⅝	Maytg 1.30a	14	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	McCord .84	6	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
52½	37⅝	McDermot 1	5	108	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
66	51⅛	McDnld .02e	25	192	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	122	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
32⅛	21⅝	McGEd 1.50	12	28	32	31⅝	32 +	⅛
17	12⅝	McGrwH .64	10	75	15⅛	15	15⅛	
48⅛	36	McIntyr .75e	8	z200	37	37	37	
17⅝	12⅛	McKee .90	8	35	17½	17⅛	17½+	¼
56⅛	36½	McLean .92	9	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
27⅝	24⅛	McLean wi		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.68	15	18	23	22⅝	22⅝	
23	18½	Mead Corp.92	7	400	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	½
59½	36⅝	Mea pf2.80		1	53	53	53 +	⅛
25⅛	17⅝	Melvllle .44	12	58	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Menasc .50r	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
44½	46⅝	MercStr .80	9	4	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
76	65	Merck 1.40	22	187	69⅝	69½	69⅝+	½
18⅛	10⅝	Meredith .70	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
33⅝	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	247	24½	24	24½+	½
30⅛	19	MesaPef .10	22	187	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
33⅝	24½	MesP pf1.60		99	31⅝	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6	Mesabl 1.10e	7	128	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25	16⅞	MestaMch .90e	11	3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	MGM 1r	7	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	10	35	27⅝	27⅛	27½—	⅛
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
29	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Microwave	13	8	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	MidCtl 1.12	8	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	8	308	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
3	1⅝	Midlnd Mts		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	23	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
29½	22⅝	MilesLb 1.28	9	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
21⅝	15	Milgo Elect	12	14	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	8	18	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	25	246	60⅛	59½	59⅞+	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅛	11⅝	MirroAJ .96	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	8	MissnEq .28	11	59	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
37⅛	22⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	60	32⅝	32	32⅛	
61⅞	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	194	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝+	½
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		41	4⅝	4½	4½	
25	15⅝	Mohasco .90	8	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	26	20	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	5	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	13	54	33⅛	32⅝	33 +	⅜
45	28	Moly pf 2.50		2	41	41	41 —	1
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
15⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	16	13½	13½	13½	
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	21	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	9	386	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝—	⅛
110½	84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		1	100	100	100 —	¼
32½	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	4	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
		MonPw 1.80	8	74	24⅝	24⅛	24½—	⅛
		MontSt 1.80a		7	22½	22⅝	22⅛+	⅛
		MONY .81e	11	39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	
		MooreMcC	1	6	18	51⅛	51	51⅛+
		Morgan 1.80	12	113	58⅝	58	58⅛+	½
		MorrisKno 1	5	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
		MorseS wi.20	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		MtgeTr Am		56	3½	3⅛	3½	
		MorNor .88		16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
		Motorola .70	32	188	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
		MtFuel 2	12	37	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛+	⅜
		MtStTel 1.68	9	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
		Munford .40	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Munsd pf .40		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		Munsng 1.08	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		MurphC 1.20	9	4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
		MurpOil .60	7	43	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
		MurryOh 1.20	7	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
		MutlOm 1.32		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
		MyersL .40		97	8½	8⅛	8⅛	

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36½	23⅝	NCRCp .72	14	160	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛+	⅜
22⅛	12⅝	NLInd 1	11	144	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
22½	15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	69	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	18	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
42⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	11	77	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	¼
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	20	12	35	35	35	
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoScl .60	7	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
17⅛	10⅝	NashuaC .60	28	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	533	59	16	15⅝	16 +	½
15⅝	11⅝	NAvia .77e		22	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10½	NatCan .57	7	92	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
43⅛	21	NtlChem .40	14	39	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
52⅛	39⅝	NatDst 2.72	6	23	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛—	1
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	9	78	25⅝	25	25⅛+	½
24	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	14	24⅛	24	24	
25⅝	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
17	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	11	37	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
8	3⅝	Natl Homes		8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Natlnd .20	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Nt MedCare.03e	13	31	19	18⅝	18⅛+	⅛
14	7	NMedE .32	5	13	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
51⅛	46½	NatPrsto	10	13	46	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
55⅛	35½	Nat Semicn	24	6939	34⅛	32⅝	33⅛—	2⅛
14⅛	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	8	22	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
18	12⅝	NStand .96	8	26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
56⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	16	14	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
52⅛	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	19	55	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛—	½
31	22⅛	Natoma 1.20	8	104	24⅝	24	24⅛—	½
20	15⅝	Neptune .40	8	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
27⅛	17⅝	NevPw 1.60	6	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
24	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		z100	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅝
21⅛	19	NEngEl 1.80	9	47	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NEGE 1.32	8	61	14⅛	13⅞	14	
29⅛	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		2	28½	28½	28½	
28⅝	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	11	6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	101	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅝	11	Newhall .46	9	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	16	174	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	¼
14⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	128	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
42	36	NiaMpf 3.90		z10	40½	40½	40½+	1
56½	48	NiaMpf 5.25		z20	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝+	⅛
114½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z100	111	111	111 +	1
28⅛	22⅝	Nicor 2.12	7	25	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
85⅛	63⅝	NorfkWn 5.20	9	121	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Norris 1.60	7	6	38⅝	38⅛	38½—	⅛
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	7	41	40⅝	41	
¼	4⅛	NoAmMt .60e	18	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	36	31½	31	31⅛+	¼
4½	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	8	69	4	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	13-16	NoCaAir wt		7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
11	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	177	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	43	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	67	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝+	⅜
101	95	NoNG pf8.48		z70	98½	98½	98½	
28⅝	23½	NoStPw 1.94	9	103	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
46	40	NSPw pf3.60		z60	43	43	43 +	1
93⅛	86	NSPw pf7.84		z500	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛—	1½
42⅛	25½	NorTel .60	14	82	38⅝	38	38	
6	3⅝	Northgate E	34	32	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
46	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	8	109	41½	40⅝	41⅛+	⅝
36⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	17	669	34	32⅝	33⅛+	1
54½	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	11	57	54½	54	54½+	¼
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	29	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	5	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
49⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	59	45½	44⅝	45⅛+	½
26⅛	14½	NwstInd wt		9	23	22⅛	23 +	1
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		22	101	101	101 —	2
12⅝	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
36⅛	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	19	3	32⅝	32½	32½—	⅝
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	9	12	36	35⅛	36 +	1
24⅛	17⅝	NorSim .58b	10	108	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		14	44⅝	44½	44½—	⅝
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	¼

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	9⅝	OKCCp .60	6	79	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
12⅛	7⅛	OakInd .40	15	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
15⅝	12⅛	OakiteP .92	8	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅛	13½	OccidPet 1	12	600	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	OccidPet wt		105	8⅝	8½	8½	
32⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		14	31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
62⅛	46	OccIP pf3.60		58	61	59⅝	60⅛+	⅛
61	47⅛	OccIdPf pf 4		69	60	59⅝	60 +	1
24⅝	20⅝	OccIP pf2.50		16	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24	15½	Ogden 1.20	5	14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	402	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
51½	44⅛	OhEd pf 4.40		z100	48½	48½	48½	
78½	70	OhEd pf 7.24		z350	76½	76½	76½	
98	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z390	85	84⅝	85	
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z10	106	106	106 —	½
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z790	124½	124⅛	124⅛—	⅛
125⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z100	125⅛	124½	125⅛+	1⅛
22½	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	10	364	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
10⅝	10	OklGE pf .80		z400	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	7	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
45⅛	38⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	21	40½	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
36⅝	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	25	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15⅛	9	Oneida .76	7	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅛	13	OrseRk 1.28	8	23	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
15⅝	9½	Orange .18b	9	22	10	9⅝	9⅝	
36⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	9	9	29⅝	29	29	
19½	12⅝	OutletCo .80	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
24⅝	19	OvernlfT .90	9	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	OverSh .20b	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	32	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	¼
63⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	8	158	60	59½	59⅛+	⅛
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		7	91½	91⅛	91⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .68	5	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛

P · Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	5⅛	PNBMR .40	20	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
55⅝	35	PPGInd 2	8	120	53⅝	53	53⅛+	⅜
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		212	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.28a		22	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
23½	20	PacGas 1.88	8	333	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	
18⅝	16⅛	PPacLls 1.68	9	56	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
33⅛	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	15	23	28⅝	28	28 —	⅛
33⅛	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	6	29⅝	29⅝	29½+	⅛
22½	20	PacPw 1.70	9	123	21⅛	20⅝	21 —	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	23	15⅝	15	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z30	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	PacTin .80	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .30	4	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅝	Pamida .10e	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		621	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
39⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.30	8	43	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	½
15⅝	8	Paprcft .46b	7	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
18⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	17½	Parker Drill	7	12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅜
35⅝	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	11	18	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	9	31	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	8	132	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
19⅝	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	52	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		333	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		123	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
60⅛	49½	Penney 1.20	14	645	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝—	1⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	88	20⅝	20½	20½	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z270	49½	49½	49½—	1
98½	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z10	95	95	95 —	1
101	100	PaPL pf 9.24		z30	101	101	101	
87	77	PaPL pf 8		z80	84	84	84	
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z360	91	89	89 —	1
37⅝	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	9	34½	34½	34½—	⅛
56⅛	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	52	52	52	
34⅛	19⅝	Pennzol 1.32	10	155	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	½
9⅝	5⅝	PeopDrg .20		13	8⅛	8½	8½	
39⅝	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	26	38⅝	38½	38⅝+	⅛
80½	69⅝	PepsiCo 2	16	314	80	79½	80 +	⅜
27½	18⅛	ParkElm .30	21	104	22⅝	22½	22½	
29⅝	23⅝	Petinc 1.60	8	33	29⅝	29⅝	29½+	⅛
16⅛	15⅛	Petinc pf .80		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	PeterPl .80a	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
80	63⅝	PetrleS 1.60	16	6	66½	65⅝	66½+	⅜
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Petrlm 2.55e		9	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
31	25½	Pfizer .84	13	472	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
45⅝	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	20	43	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	129	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
40⅛	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z1200	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	1⅛
47	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z220	45	44	45	
51	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z20	49	49	49	
75½	63⅝	PhilaEl pf 7		z110	72	72	72 +	½
90⅛	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z230	85½	85½	85½	
82⅝	69⅝	PhilE pf 7.80		z180	80	78	80	
80	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z300	77½	77½	77½+	1½
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	30	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
59⅝	49⅝	PhilMorr 1	13	451	53⅝	53⅛	53½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		9	7½	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
64⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	130	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝+	½
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	9	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	14⅛	Pickwick .32	9	252	20	20	20 —	⅜
17⅝	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	15	17⅛	17	17	
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt		77	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1	16	50	40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	9	69	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	74	16⅝	16½	16⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	PittFre .80b	6	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
48	37	Pittstn .80a	8	87	42⅛	42	42⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	13	37	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	8	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	3⅝	Playboy .12	24	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	11⅝	Pneumo .80	4	40	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	20	240	38⅝	38	38⅛+	½
14	8⅝	Ponderosa	18	21	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	PopeTal .78	10	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23	19⅝	Portec	10	28	20⅝	20½	20⅛+	¼
68	66	Portr pf 5.50		z10	68	68	68	
20	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z160	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞+	⅝
27⅛	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		27	27	27	27 +	⅛
65	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	12	7	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	¼
13⅝	11⅝	PotmEl 1.16	9	98	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
49½	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z300	48⅛	47½	47½—	1
58	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z210	55	55	55 +	½
15	10⅝	Premier .40	9	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	14⅛	Premr pf .90		3	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
100⅛	81⅝	ProctrG 2.20	21	199	96⅛	95	95⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	10	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	4	42½	42½	42½	
17⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.30	7	183	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	23⅝	PSvcln 1.92	10	59	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
43	39	PSInd pf3.50		z20	43	43	43 +	1
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.80	7	27	20⅛	20	20	
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z650	29	28⅝	28⅝—	½
20⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	9	108	20	19½	20 +	⅜
21	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	8	111	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	15	15	15	
57⅛	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z250	53½	52⅝	52⅝+	½
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	26	25⅝	26	
121	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z100	120	120	120 —	⅝
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z100	83½	83⅛	83½+	1½
80½	68⅝	PSEG pf7.40		z60	77	77	77 —	⅛
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z20	101	101	101	
6	4	Pubickr Ind		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
36⅛	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	34	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
37⅝	27⅝	PPullmn 1.20	10	63	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	238	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Puritn Fash	10	20	4	4	4	
43½	26⅛	Purolr 1.66	9	9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	½
28⅝	22⅛	QuakOat .84	14	106	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z868	106	105⅝	105⅝—	⅛
28⅛	15	QuakStO .78	11	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅝	Questor .81r	12	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18½	RCA 1	14	308	28½	28	28⅛+	¼
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		2	69½	69⅝	69½+	¼
9	4⅝	RTE .16b	18	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
52⅝	45½	RalstonPu 1	16	128	51⅛	50⅝	51 +	½
6⅛	3⅝	Ramada Inn		85	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	7	Rancoln .40	53	40	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	Rapid Am		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
34⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	9	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
22	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	37	20⅝	20½	20½+	⅛
66½	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	12	52	61⅝	60⅝	61⅛+	⅜
23	16½	ReadBat .60	4	50	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅛	¾	vlReadg Co		2	1	1	1 +	⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		99	4½	4	4 +	⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	12	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	2	30	30	30 —	¼
19⅛	11⅝	ReichCh .74	7	24	17½	17⅛	17½	
33⅛	18	RelianEl 1	12	90	31⅝	31⅛	31½—	⅛
94	51½	Relian pf 3		2	87½	87½	87½—	½
18⅛	6	Relian Grp		236	16⅝	16	16 —	½
31	12	RelGrp pfB		22	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
20⅝	8½	RelGrp pfC		64	19⅛	18½	18⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Republic Co	12	6	8	8	8	
17½	10	RepFinS .80	8	39	17⅝	17½	17½	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
40⅛	27½	RepStl 1.60	11	29	36½	36⅛	36½+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	273	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
21⅛	17⅝	Revco DS.22	17	56	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7½	Revere Copp		34	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
88⅝	68⅛	Revlon 1.60	19	77	86⅛	86½	86½—	⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Rexham .32	8	81	9⅛	8⅝	9 —	⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	9	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	⅛
58½	33⅝	Rexn pf 2.36		1	54½	54½	54½+	⅛
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.08	7	162	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛+	⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	8	212	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
87	56½	ReyM pf4.50		19	84	84	84 +	½
15⅝	8⅛	ReynSe .40e	7	46	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	RichMer .64	12	81	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
19½	10½	Richmnd .80	15	170	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅜
20⅛	14⅝	RiegelTex 1.10	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	23	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .80		41	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
20⅝	14½	RiteAid .24	14	28	17⅛	17	17	
23⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .90	9	13	21	20⅝	21 —	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9½	Rochs .28a	10	99	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
113	107	RochG pf 1		z20	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
113	107	RochG pf 11		z20	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	9	2	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
13½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	7	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
33⅛	23⅝	Rockwlint 2	9	43	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	26	21	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
27⅝	20	Rollins .35	15	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
6	4	Ronson Cp		16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16½	Roper 1.20	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25	17	RorerA .94	10	80	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
31½	23	Rosario .40b	12	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
36⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	58	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .80	10	22	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	116	47½	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10e	7	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	26	24½	23⅝	24½+	⅜
24½	16½	Rucker .20	5	17	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	6	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9	Ryder Sys	13	283	14⅛	13⅝	14	

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		23	2½	2½	2½	
19⅛	11½	SCMCp .80	7	46	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	½
14⅝	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	12	14⅛	14	14	
47⅛	35	SabineR .60	11	13	43½	43⅛	43½+	¼
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	10	24	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
48⅝	35⅝	SafewySt 2	8	74	42	41½	42 +	¼
15	8	SageCp .28	10	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	93	42⅛	41½	42⅛+	1½
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	16	12½	12⅛	12½	
39	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	11	13	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	½
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	64	40⅛	40	40⅛+	¼
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SanDGs 1.20	9	59	13⅛	13½	13½	
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	15	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	265	37½	36⅝	37⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SFeInd pf.50		8	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
35⅝	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	10	129	32⅛	31⅝	32 +	⅜
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	10	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul RlEst		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	33	11	4	4	4	
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .20	9	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	8	SavElP .60e	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	11	SavEl pf1.28		27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	SavinB Mch	17	50	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	8	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		52	10	9⅝	9⅝	
60⅛	47½	ScheringPl 1	20	157	52⅝	52½	52½—	½
24	16⅛	SchlitzBr .68	16	348	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
90½	70	Schlumb .80	22	612	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛+	1
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	7	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	22	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅜
19⅛	13½	ScottFor .84	6	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	661	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	14	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	11⅝	ScovillMfg 1		82	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9	7⅝	Scudd pf.83e		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
33	14⅛	SeaCont .50	4	29	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.40	5	167	29⅝	29	29⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	23⅝	Seagram .80	11	16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	½
7⅛	4⅝	Seagrv .06e	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	7	10	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
18	13¼	SearleG .52	9	317	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	932	63⅝	62	62⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	44	69	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	⅛
35⅝	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	12	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	5½	Shakspre .32	8	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	11⅝	Shapell .10	8	54	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝+	½
69⅝	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	8	323	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛+	1
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	28	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19½	15⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
41⅝	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	14	58	40	39½	40 +	⅜
12⅛	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23	15⅝	Signal 1b	11	36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1.20	15	297	37⅝	37½	37⅝+	½
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24½	19⅛	Simsn .86a	14	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	11½	SimpPat .50	13	124	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		107	23	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		10	43	42⅝	42⅝	
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	12	6	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
110⅛	66	Skelly 1.60e	12	49	107⅝	105	105⅝—	1½
12⅛	7⅝	Skil Corp	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	29	63	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18⅛	8⅝	SmithAO .40	76	13	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
40	28⅛	SmithInt .36	8	313	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛—	⅜
74	55½	Smithkline 2	16	43	71⅝	71⅛	71½+	⅜
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11	SolaBas .80	8	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
6⅛	3	Sonesta Int		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	30	98	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	½
35⅛	27⅝	SooLin 2.45E	7	3	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	½
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	84	17⅝	17	17⅛	
16⅝	14⅝	SoJerin 1.36	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	6	46	12	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅞	18⅛	SoCalE 1.88	7	337	20	19⅝	19⅝+	½
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	418	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
37½	31⅛	SolnGE 2.40	8	9	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛+	⅜
8⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	91	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛—	¼
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	8	26	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
47	43⅛	SoNE pf3.82		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
33⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	135	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
62⅝	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	74	58½	58⅛	58⅛—	⅝
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
37⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.36	9	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	24	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
74⅛	48⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	25	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝—	⅛
24⅛	24⅛	SwstBnksh .96	10	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	22	34	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
25⅝	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.30		58	21½	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	7	125	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
14⅛	12½	SprinFd	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Sparton .24a	5	4	8	8	8 +	½
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	9	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
36⅛	31	SprryHpf 3		3	35½	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
51⅛	38⅝	SperryR .92	12	150	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛+	¼
15	6⅝	Spraguie El		64	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅜
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	10	6	12½	12½	12½	
29	26⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	54	27	26⅝	26⅝	
38⅝	28½	Squibb .90	14	222	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
31⅝	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	98	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	½
23½	21⅝	StPoor 1.92e		10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
49⅛	35⅛	StBPaint .40	21	19	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛—	⅜
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	372	38	37⅝	37⅝+	¼
54⅛	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	390	52	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	149	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		30	7½	7⅛	7½	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	33	15	6	5⅝	5⅝—	½
16½	9⅛	Standex .75	8	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	9	8	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	½
10⅛	6⅛	Stanray .48		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	StaMut Inv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	10⅛	StaMSe 1.65		13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
48⅛	41½	Stauff Cheml.44	9	62	44	43	44 +	1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11	15⅝	SterDrug .70	13	204	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	51	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	203	19⅛	18⅝	19 —	⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	9	15	31½	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	3	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛—	¼
2	1⅛	StopShop 1	5	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	9	StorTec .67t	8	65	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
28½	15⅝	StorerBdg 1	9	43	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
5⅛	10⅛	StrldRite .80	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
57⅛	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	202	58	56⅛	58 +	1½
42⅛	30½	StW pfA 1.40		78	43½	42⅛	43 +	⅝
86	64	StuWr pfB 5		1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛+	1⅛
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	6	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	2	5⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	SunChm .40		20	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	20⅝	SunCo 1.48	7	66	38⅝	38⅛	38½+	⅛
42⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		38	41	40⅝	41 +	⅛
26⅛	26⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	17	24	23⅝	23⅝	
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	93	30⅝	33	30⅝+	⅜
57⅛	35⅝	Suods pd3.50		10	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	16	25	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
45⅛	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	16	37½	37	37 —	⅛
19⅛	18⅛	SoVal wi		1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	½
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	x83	189	189	189 —	1½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6	4	Sutro Mtg		17	6	5⅝	5⅝	
18	10⅛	Swank .88a	8	89	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅝
22⅛	14⅛	Sybron .84	9	81	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅝
43½	33½	Sybrn pd2.40		3	37½	37⅛	37½—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Systron Don		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	13	155	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	TRE Corp		71	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	10	202	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
86⅛	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		15	82½	82	82⅛+	⅛
32½	22⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	10	29	29	29 +	⅛
8	1⅝	Talcott Nat		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11	6⅝	Talley .60	6	18	10	10	10 —	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	TalleypfB 1		14	12⅛	12	12⅛	
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	10	1910	32⅛	29⅝	31⅝—	⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	8	50	16½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
12⅛	5⅝	Tappan .20		28	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	24	313	46	43½	44⅛—	⅜
7	4⅝	Technicolr	9	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	33	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .24	19	25	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
80½	22½	Teledn 1.45t	9	359	75½	74⅝	75⅛+	⅜
11⅛	5⅝	Telepmpt		90	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Telex Cp	10	85	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
34	26	Tennco 1.88	8	304	33½	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	5	219	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
37⅛	25⅝	Tesor pf 2.16		83	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	973	27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	13	8	40⅝	40½	40⅝	
39⅝	28½	TexETr 1.85	9	41	35⅝	35⅛	35½—	⅛
25⅝	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30⅛	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
40⅛	29	TexGasTr 2	8	83	41⅝	40⅝	41 +	¼
15⅝	11⅝	Texasind 1b	11	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
125⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	39	155	117⅝	116	117⅛+	⅝
8⅛	5⅝	Texas Intl	9	53	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	TexOGs .22e	10	42	23⅛	23	23 +	⅛
22½	17	TxPcLd .35e	19	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	173	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
37⅝	28	Texgulf 1.20	11	33	35⅝	35½	35½—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Textfi Ind		16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	40	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	¼
36	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		3	34⅝	34	34 —	⅛
28	19½	Textr pf 1.40		16	26½	25⅝	26 —	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
43	33	ThomBet .88	22	16	40⅛	40	40 —	⅝
13½	7⅝	Thomln .40b	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .58	10	6	11½	11½	11⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	13	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	6	37⅝	37½	37⅝+	⅛
19½	13½	Tigerlnt .40	11	79	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
69½	57⅛	Timeinc 2	12	106	63½	62	63⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	15	51	22⅝	22	22½—	⅛
59⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.20a	10	21	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
14½	9½	Tish Rlty		83	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	4⅝	Tracor .20	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	8	44	25⅝	25	25⅛—	½
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.60	15	47	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7½	Trans WAir		165	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
19⅛	11⅝	TWApf 2		2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Transam .62	9	376	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
22⅝	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		13	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
15	8½	Transco .80	7	x184	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8	Transcn .45	10	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅛	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	33	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	x771	34⅛	34⅛	34½+	⅜
41½	32⅛	Travlr pf 2		x127	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛+	2⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.92e		104	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15½	10⅝	Trianlnd .90	14	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	¼
12½	6½	Triang Pac		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅛	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	22	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	16	19	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
13½	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	6	124	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TycoLab .20	10	15	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
19½	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	78	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	21⅛	UALInc .40		648	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	3	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
29⅛	27	UGI pf 2.75		z100	29⅛	29	29 —	½
15⅝	10⅛	UMCInd 1	10	20	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
5⅛	⅝	UMET Tr		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	10	UOP .10e		35	14	13⅝	14	
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.48	5	27	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	½
62	55½	UVIn pf 5.50		1	60	60	60 —	1
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.20	7	3	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
49	44	UnINV 2.84e	9	6	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	10	23	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
67⅝	59⅝	UCamp 1.60	13	82	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛+	⅜
76⅝	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	11	271	65⅛	64⅝	65	
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	30	49	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	45	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z180	48	48	48 +	⅜
66	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z180	65	65	65 —	3
29	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
55⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	97	52	51⅛	51⅛	
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		4	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	47	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Uniona Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	177	9⅛	9	9⅛	
82⅛	71	Uniryl pf 8		z20	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	6	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	11½	11½	11½	
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		17	9	9	9	
10⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅛	14	UGasP 1.32	4	64	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	33	4	11⅝	11	11	
25⅛	22⅛	Ulllum 2.32	7	17	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Unitind .50	7	10	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Unitin pf .42		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unitlan .30	6	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		29	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
41⅛	15⅝	Un Nuclr	15	212	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Min		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	5	4	13	13	13	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		15	16½	16⅛	16½	
43⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	17	80	42½	42⅛	42⅛+	⅜
25⅝	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	84	23	22⅝	22⅝	
28⅝	22½	USGy pf 1.80		5	26	25⅝	26	
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	10	71	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	17	176	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	½
12⅛	6⅝	USLeasg .32	6	44	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	US Rltylnv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	7	42	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
57½	51	US Steel	9	109	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	
22⅛	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	26	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	201	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	¼
168⅛	113½	UnTech pf 8		2	155⅛	153⅛	153⅛—	⅛
109	184	UnT pfBwl7.32		2	105	104⅛	105 +	⅝
17	14	UnlTel 1.12	9	93	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnlTel wt		5	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
22½	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	10	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Univar .56	6	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	8	9	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
48½	37½	Upjohn .96	17	181	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅜
15⅛	11⅝	USLIFE .36	6	200	14⅝	14	14⅛	
11½	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		39	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
63	46⅛	UtahInt 1a	12	202	58½	57⅝	58⅛+	½
36⅛	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	9	40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		24	31⅝	31	31⅝	

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	20⅛	VFCp 1.10	7	126	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	8	7	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyin .40	5	11	7⅛	7½	7½	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	12	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Vendo Co		6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7	4⅝	Venice .20	25	10	4½	4½	4½	
14⅛	12½	VestSe 1.31e		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37	20⅝	Vetco .10e	6	112	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
11⅝	7½	Viacom Int	10	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	Victor Comp		21	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
14⅝	12½	VaEPw 1.24	8	351	14	13⅝	13⅝	
52⅛	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z150	51	50½	51 +	½
56½	48	VaEP pf 5		z10	52	52	52	
102⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z108	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛+	½
30⅛	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		8	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
81½	72½	VEP2 pf 7.72		250	78½	78½	78½	
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z100	73½	73⅛	73½+	1
8⅝	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	
23½	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅜

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	19⅛	Wachova .50	7	64	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅜
60⅛	39½	Wach pf 2.20		13	58½	58½	58½	
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
17⅝	11½	WalMart .08	13	289	12⅛	11⅝	12 +	⅛
16½	12½	Walgreen 1	8	25	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
33⅛	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40e	9	13	30⅛	30	30⅛+	¼
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	4	20	20	20 —	⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
44⅛	30⅛	Walt Jim1.20	8	428	32	31⅛	31½—	⅜
12⅝	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z200	12	12	12 +	⅛
48	33⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		70	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7½	WardFd .47t	13	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12½	7⅛	Warnaco .80		71	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
27½	20⅛	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
30⅛	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	13	27	26½	26½—	⅛
25⅛	17½	WmCom .60	6	18	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
10	6½	WmerCo .50	10	9	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
38½	29⅝	WarnerL 1	16	266	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.58	9	8	18⅝	18½	18½	
15⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	8	11	22⅛	22	22⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	WasteM .05e	9	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	WatkinJ .32	10	101	20	20	20	
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .40	14	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7	4	Wean Unit	7	12	5	5	5	
18⅛	13⅝	Wea pf 2.20k		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	9	15	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	WebbDel E	12	41	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
25⅛	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	236	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .13a		24	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15⅝	8	WescoF .70	7	2	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
56	47½	WPP pf4.50		z100	52½	52½	52½+	1½
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	21	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	35	141	12⅛	11⅝	12 +	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	625	25⅝	24⅝	25	
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	4	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	8	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	74	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
55⅛	45	WnUn pf4.90		2	53	52½	52½—	1
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	6	760	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	32	39⅝	39	39	
25⅛	18⅛	Weybrp 1.36	7	10	23⅝	23½	23⅛+	½
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	28	172	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
64⅛	55½	Weyr pf 2.80		25	61½	60⅝	61 +	½
23⅛	18	WheelFr .60	11	23	22	21⅝	21⅝	
23⅛	16⅝	WheelPlt Stl		15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
49	44⅛	WhelPlt pf		z200	45⅛	45½	45½	
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpool .80	14	52	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	83	22⅛	21⅝	22 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		95	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
28½	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	15	27⅛	27½	27⅝	
6⅝	3	Whittaker	15	52	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		92	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	20	WilimsCos 1	6	195	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
41⅛	36½	WinnDx 1.56	13	24	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	91	101	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14	WinterJ .68	5	12	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
30	24⅛	WiscEIPw 2	10	53	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
90	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z30	88	88	88	
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	10	42	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		2	27	27	27	
19⅝	15⅛	WiscPL 1.48	8	27	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
18½	15⅛	WiscPS 1.48	9	22	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
29⅛	20½	Witco 1.40	9	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10	WittrD .60	4	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	11⅝	Wometco .44	7	5	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
32⅛	13⅝	WoodPet .30	11	81	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	⅝
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	97	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4	World Alrw	16	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
79½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	26	77½	76⅛	77½+	1
10⅛	5⅛	Wurltzer .20	7	25	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
6⅝	2	Wyly Corp		204	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

X

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	19	501	61⅝	60⅝	61⅛+	⅜
12⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	95	70	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛

Y

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind		11	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind		11	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind		11	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15t	66	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .80	7	127	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
20⅛	13	ZaleptA .80		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	74	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	18	548	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅝
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.05½	*.76
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.45	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	Unq	29⅛
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	210.19	212.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	86-87	56-57
Lead, spot, lb.	24½-25	19
Copper elec., lb.	74⅝	60⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	4.3432	3.46¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	Unq.	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.3373	3.37½
Gold N.Y. oz.	112.80	167.00
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	839.4	777.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 30, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	11.77	12.09	11.73	12.05	12.05
Oct	12.10	12.45	12.08	12.40	12.40
Mar	12.90	13.45	12.90	13.35	13.15
May	13.00	13.43	13.00	13.34	13.24
Jul	13.05	13.48	13.00	13.40	13.32
Sep	13.05	13.40	13.00	13.40	N13.25
Oct	13.10	13.40	13.06	13.35	13.25

Sales: 6,079.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	91.75	92.50	89.75	90.25S	94.78
Dec	88.00	88.75	86.60	87.25S	92.00
Mar	85.25	88.50	84.15	84.25S	88.25
May	82.01	82.15	81.50	81.25S	85.85
Jul	79.85	79.85	79.85	78.75S	81.95
Sep	76.90	76.90	76.90	76.00S	79.55
Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	73.25S	76.65

Sales: 902.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Dec	185.80	185.80	185.80	B184.00	184.00

Sales: 1.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Sep	75.20	75.40	74.50	74.50S	75.70
Dec	77.00	77.20	76.20	76.30S	77.60
Ja	77.40	77.80	77.30	76.90S	78.20
March	78.90	79.10	78.80	78.10S	79.40
Ma	79.90	80.20	79.30	79.10S	80.40
Jul	80.80	81.00	80.40	79.90S	81.30
Sep	81.80	81.80	81.80	80.70S	—

Sales: estimated 4,000.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.16	5.18	5.07	5.18	5.20
Mar	6.25	6.28	6.10	6.22	6.26
Apr	7.15	7.18	7.00	7.18	7.20
May	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.10

Sales: 686.

SILVER (5,000 try oz)

Sep	437.00	438.50	451.00	451.20S	454.10
Dec	463.00	464.80	456.50	457.30S	460.50
Jan	465.90	466.00	459.30	459.60S	462.90
Mar	470.90	476.80	464.00	464.50S	467.90
May	475.00	477.00	470.20	469.30S	470.00
Jul	480.50	480.50	476.50	474.50S	478.70
Sep	485.30	487.00	484.70	479.60S	483.30

Sales: estimated 8,780.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	54.80	54.00	53.90	B53.80	B54.00
Nov	55.30	55.20	54.80	B54.80	B55.00
Jan	55.80	56.00	55.55	55.55	56.00
Mar	56.90	56.80	55.90	B56.55	57.05
Jul	59.20	59.00	59.00	B58.90	59.20

Sales: 100.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	78.50	78.50	74.90	75.00	78.50
Dec	77.50	77.30	74.47	74.47	76.47
Mar	77.50	78.00	75.10	75.10	77.10
May	78.00	78.00	75.30	75.30	77.30
Jul	76.90	76.90	74.00	74.00	75.90
Oct	69.50	69.60	69.70	68.40	69.50
Dec	65.85	66.00	65.35	65.36	65.92

Sales: 5,570.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	112.10	112.40	111.70	112.10S	111.40
Sep	112.50	112.50	112.40	112.60S	112.60
Oct	113.30	113.70	113.00	113.10S	112.60
Dec	114.70	114.80	113.80	114.20S	113.70
Feb	115.40	115.40	115.30	115.50S	115.00
Apr	117.80	117.00	116.70	116.90S	116.40
Jun	118.30	118.50	118.30	118.30S	117.80
Aug	120.20	120.50	119.90	119.80S	119.30
Oct	121.30	121.60	121.30	121.30S	120.80

Sales: 523.

S—Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

July 30, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Sep	3.46	3.47½	3.40½	3.41½	3.45
Dec	3.59	3.62	3.55	3.56	3.60
Mar	3.71¼	3.73½	3.67	3.67	3.72
May	3.76	3.78½	3.72	3.72	3.77½
Jul	3.79½	3.81½	3.76	3.76½	3.81

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.82¼	2.83½	2.80	2.80	2.81½
Dec	2.69	2.70¼	2.67¼	2.67¼	2.68¼
Mar	2.77¼	2.79¼	2.75	2.76¼	2.77¼
May	2.82½	2.84¼	2.81	2.81	2.82¼
Jul	2.87	2.88½	2.86	2.86½	2.87¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Aug	6.22	6.31	6.02¼	6.05	6.21½
Sep	6.28	6.35	6.07¼	6.09	6.27½
Nov	6.37	6.46	6.18	6.18	6.36
Jan	6.46½	6.54	6.27	6.27	6.45½
Mar	6.55	6.61	6.33½	6.33½	6.54
May	6.57	6.64	6.38	6.38	6.55
Jul	6.62	6.65	6.40	6.41	6.58

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Aug	19.20	19.60	18.90	19.00	19.30
Sep	19.35	19.80	19.01	19.05	19.40
Oct	19.55	19.85	19.15	19.25	19.50
Dec	19.60	20.10	19.35	19.40	19.70
Jan	19.70	20.10	19.50	19.60	19.80
Mar	19.90	20.30	19.55	19.70	19.90
May	20.00	20.40	19.70	19.70	19.90
Jul	20.10	20.45	19.75	19.80	19.05

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Aug	180.00	182.50	172.50	174.00	181.50
Sep	184.00	185.00	176.00	177.00	184.00
Oct	186.00	188.50	178.00	179.00	186.00
Dec	188.50	190.00	181.00	182.00	188.50
Jan	190.00	191.50	182.30	184.00	190.00
Mar	192.50	193.50	185.00	185.50	192.50
May	193.00	194.50	188.00	188.00	194.50
Jul	196.50	196.50	190.00	190.00	196.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	452.00	455.00	445.00	445.00	451.00
Sep	452.50	457.00	447.00	447.00	453.00
Oct	458.00	461.00	451.50	451.50	457.00
Dec	463.00	465.00	455.30	456.00	461.50
Feb	467.00	469.50	459.30	459.50	466.00
Apr	472.50	474.00	465.00	466.00	472.00
Jun	476.50	478.00	470.00	471.00	476.50
Aug	483.00	483.50	475.50	475.50	48 .00
Oct	487.50	489.00	482.00	482.00	487.00
Dec	493.50	493.50	489.00	489.00	492.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	38.50	38.50	37.87	38.00	38.70
Oct	41.25	41.50	41.05	41.10	41.55
Dec	43.50	43.50	42.80	42.90	43.50
Feb	43.75	43.77	43.22	43.35	43.77

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	43.40	43.70	43.05	43.15	43.25
Oct	38.30	39.07	37.95	38.02	38.40
Dec	38.30	38.85	37.70	37.90	38.30
Feb	38.15	38.60	37.80	37.80	38.10
Apr	36.90	37.30	36.90	36.92	a36.95
Jun	39.10	39.82	39.10	39.10	a39.25
Jul	39.25	39.90	39.25	b39.47	39.50
Aug	37.90	38.15	37.90	38.10	a38.00

Sales: Aug 1135; Oct 1466; Dec 483; Feb 136; April 34; June 16; July 6; Aug 5.

Open interest: Aug 2706; Oct 2445; Dec 1655; Feb 718; April 539; June 180; July 132; Aug 32.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	62.00	62.00	61.50	61.85	b62.00
Sep	61.00	61.00	59.50	60.50	61.00
Oct	58.25	58.95	58.00	58.00	59.25
Nov	60.40	60.85	b60.05	60.50	b60.85
Dec	61.90	61.90	61.35	61.50	a61.85
Feb	—	58.75	—	a58.75	a58.00

Sales: Aug 107; Sep 314; Oct 2; Nov 41; Dec 91; Feb 0.

Open interest: Jul 0; Aug 219; Sep 1668; Oct 782; Nov 629; Dec 997; Feb 4.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	65.85	65.90	64.52	65.10	64.80
Feb	57.80	58.75	56.80	56.80	58.30
Mar	57.70	58.55	56.50	56.50	58.15
May	57.90	59.15	57.40	57.40	58.00
Jul	57.80	59.15b	57.60a	57.40	a58.80
Aug	—	—	—	a56.10	a57.80

Sales: Aug 3348; Feb 2630; March 174; May 48; July 3; Aug 0.

Open interest: July 3; Aug 2873; Feb 2881; March 1080; May 367; July 69; Aug 4.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 7)

Ogden Corp.

Six Months	1976	1975
Revenue	773.73	755.63
Profits	24.61	23.24
Per Share	2.42	2.28
Share dil.	2.10	1.98

Texas Eastern Transmission

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	356.8	320.5
Profits	28.4	20.5
Per Share	1.02	0.80
12 Months		
Revenue	1,369.0	1,223.8
Profits	123.3	98.7
Per Share	4.50	3.87

White Consolidated

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	342.2	346.0
Profits	13.9	12.8
Per Share	1.12	1.02

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 30

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	A&EPlast P	5	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
3	1¼	AIC Photo		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	ASPRO .50a	5	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .12e	15	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅛	AbrdMt .40b	60	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Action .20e	6	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
12⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	17	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	3	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1½	AffilCap .08t		11	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9½	4⅞	AffilHsp 1.40	7	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅜	AfterSix .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3	Aiken Ind	8	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	11¼	Alan Wood		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	26	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	AllegCp wt		6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		173	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2½	1	AllegA wtN		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	AllegApfC 3		17	25½	23¼	24½	+ 2
4	1	AlldArt Ind		8	1⅞	1	1	
2	11-16	Alltec Corp	14	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	46	46	46	
14⅝	7⅝	AMAX wt		9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Agronics		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	5	AControl .44	11	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	AGarPd .34		18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	AmInt Plct	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	AIsrael .11r	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	11	AMaizeA .40	4	22	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns		41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
9	4⅝	APrecs .20a	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ASalEq .11t	5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	18	33	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	AmUtlS .69e		4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	9	AMIC Corp	7	24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—
13½	9	AMIC Corp	7	24	13⅛	12¾	12⅝	— ½
5½	2⅜	AndreR .07i	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	AngloC .12e	7	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Anken .20	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	6	26	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4	1½	Appld Data	12	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24½	17⅜	AquitCa .30	16	91	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
18½	7½	ArminCp .12	3	87	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	4	Arundel		11	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞	
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	109	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Astrex Inc	11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	½	AtlRichf wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	4⅛	AtlCMB n	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		58	3	2⅞	3	
18¼	12⅝	Augatinc .15	22	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
15⅜	11⅝	Austral Oil	14	20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
11⅛	6⅛	AutoTrn .70t	8	11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	9	19	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4	2	AVEMC .16	9	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Aydin Cp	6	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		B						
1⅝	9-16	BRTRI .30e		21	15-16	⅞	15-16	
3-16	1-16	BRTRIt wt		10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	6	BadgrMt .50	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	9⅝	BaldorEl .20	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11⅞	6¼	BanstrCll Lt	6	73	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .06	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
3	1⅜	Barclay .04	11	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Barnes Eng		1	3	3	3	— ¼
9	6⅝	Barnwl .05e	25	3	8	7⅝	8	
9⅝	4⅛	BarryR .03e	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2½	BarthSp .20	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Barwick ET		40	2⅝	2	2	— ⅝
5	2	Bellind .08A	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	5	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅝	6⅝	Berg Bruns	12	55	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	13	BrgB pf 1.15		14	17	16½	17	+ ½
4	1⅝	BernzOma		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6¾	3⅝	BervenC .06		1	4	4	4	— ¼
4⅝	3	BethCp .20a	38	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	20	105	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	11	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
32	24⅝	BigBer 1.32	5	2	32	32	32	
9¾	5¾	BigDad .30e	7	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	BinkMf 1	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11¼	BinnySm .72	7	55	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11	9⅞	Blount wt	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	BodinAp .40	8	62	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅝
29¼	15	BowVall .10	126	32	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	9½	Bowne .24	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BradfoN .20	10	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Branch .20	5	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	BranfiAr wt		32	11	10½	11	
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	52	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
22	15	BraunEn .80	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2¼	Breeze Corp		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18⅝	12½	BrewerC .80	15	27	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	BrooksP .28	4	13	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	11¼	BrnFA .52a	9	7	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	BrnFB .52a	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	4½	BrwnF pf.40	..	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
11⅞	6⅝	Buelllnd .40	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	7	11	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
8⅝	3¼	Burgess Ind	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13	11⅝	BuringFd	4	11	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
12	8⅝	BurnsInt .40	7	30	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11	10⅝	ButlerInt n.50	6	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
30¼	18⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	41	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
		C						
20	8⅝	CKPet .15e	9	5	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	CDI Corp		10	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
7	4⅝	CHCCp .30t	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	CRSDes .12	3	8	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	CSECo .48	8	10	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	Caldor .25b	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Calcomp		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	10	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8¾	6⅝	Camco Inc	9	16	7⅞	7	7	— ¼
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaCbbA .25e		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	8⅝	Campin .40b	17	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	16	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	CdlnPA 1.50	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	CdnOccl .50	10	2	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅝	17⅝	Carbon .80a	6	9	23½	23	23½	
76⅝	64	Carnat 1.40	15	174	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
14½	11⅝	CaroPipl 1b	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22¼	14⅝	CastleAM 1	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16¾	13½	CasFd 1.20a		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2⅝	1½	Castleton In	8	23	1½	1½	1½	
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	8	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CellaCraff	8	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Canvill .15e		42	7¼	7	7	
21½	18⅝	CerM pf2.25		5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Cetec Corp	11	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Champ Hom		102	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Cham Exp	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	ChiRivt 1.60	11	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Child World	9	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Christian Co	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Cinerama		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	CircleK .32	6	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	CityGsFl .48	5	4	9	8⅝	9	
10⅝	7	Clausing .64	5	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
33¼	22⅝	Coachm .40	8	33	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ½
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	14	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Colon Coml		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19¼	13	CombE .05r	10	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
42	33⅝	Cominco 2	10	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	ComAlt .30a	5	61	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17	11⅝	ComMtl .60b	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Condor BM		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CoPsycC .20	6	6	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Compac Cp		7	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—
6½	4	Compo Ind		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	ComsoDyn	6	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	11-16	Comput Inst		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Conchem .40	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	4⅝	Concrd Fab	2	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10⅛	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	37	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	10	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
9½	3½	Consyne Cp	14	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	CookEl .40	16	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20¼	14½	Cookind .40	9	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Core Labs	10	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	10½	Corenco .80		5	12⅝	12	12⅝	+
13⅝	10½	Corenco .80		5	12	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Cornelius .40	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Colt Corp	7	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
1	½	CottCorp wt		13	9-16	½	½	—1-16
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
16⅝	8¼	Craig .20	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Crompton	14	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37	30	CrossAT 1	11	61	31¼	30	31¼	+ 1¼
25	15½	CwnCPt .40r	3	33	20⅝	19½	19½	— ⅝
6	4	Crownin .20	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	5¼	CrutcR .36	12	47	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	CubicCo .28	8	7	12	12	12	
4½	1½	Curtis Math	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		D						
4½	3⅝	DWG Cp .50t	4	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Damson Oil	23	88	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Daniel .18b	8	16	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
43½	29⅝	Data Dcumt	8	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14	4⅝	Dataprod	13	143	13½	13	13½	+ ½
8½	5½	DayMin .10e		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	DeJurA .10e		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	9⅝	DelLabs .32	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	DeltaCp Am		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7	DeTal Ez	8	7	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	Desptir 1.48	5	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Desigcr Jw		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	DeCp Am	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Digico Ic	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Diodes Ic		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅛	1⅝	DisFab .07e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	11½	Dierse .56	8	30	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
10½	6⅝	Dixil	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45	32	Dome Petrl	10	131	41½	40⅝	41	— ⅛
26⅝	20	Domtar .80	14	2	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Dowe .24	5	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Drier Harr		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	DrgFair .40	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dulop .07e	5	3	1½	1½	1½	—1-16
21½	14⅝	DupixPd .80	5	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .25b	8	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	DAmer	7	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	8	DellEl	30	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		E						
3⅝	1⅝	EAC I	5	3	3	3	3	
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	26	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
37¼	30¼	EssoO .10r	18	3	35	35	35	
24½	17	EstrC 1.40a	7	1	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Ecode	8	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅛	2	Edmos Cp		15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3¼	EgaM .40	6	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	ErhPh .20a	6	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .10	9	20	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ElectricA 1	14	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	ErgRes	7	31	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .28	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10	7½	EsAr .10r	8	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
		F						
5⅞	2	FDIlc .01e		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
7⅝	4	Fabld .10e	4	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	—
6⅝	4⅝	Fable .40	31	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8½	FabricCtr .12	6	72	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅝	FalcoS	6	94	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅝	FaDrg .10e	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlt 1.24	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		17	5	5	5	
11⅝	8	Felmt .12a	54	63	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		31	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Fidelco Gth		2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
10¼	5¼	Fitmv .051	6	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	FIGA .35b		10	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Fstmrk .06		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	6	5	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	FitchbG 1.44	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Flagg Id		1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Flock Id		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	6	3½	3½	3½	
17	9⅝	Flowers .36	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
35½	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	11	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
21	13⅝	FIDla Oil	6	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
92½	72⅝	FordCa 5a	5	z240	88	88	88	— ½
12⅝	8¼	FoxStaP .50	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Frakll Rl		2	3	3	3	
10⅛	6⅝	FrakNu .36	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23¼	17½	Fresillo .40	8	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3	1½	Fried Frst	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Frigimp .55t	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Frigitroic	16	25	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Frotier Air	7	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	FrotAir wt		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		G						
8⅝	3⅝	GRICp .40		12	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	GSCE .42c	14	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22	19⅝	Gearhrt .28	10	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	GEmp .04a		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1¼	G Housewar	7	76	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ge Recrat		5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2½	Gerber Scl		23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	GiatYel .10	163	44	4⅝	4 13-16	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladdig Cp		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GleGer .16	32	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	6⅝	GieDis .23t	9	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15½	10⅝	Globeld .50	5	22	13⅝	12½	13½	+ 1
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7	4⅝	Gloer .10a	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Gldblatt .28	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	Golde Col	129	9	10	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12	4⅝	GoldW .22a	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Goldfield Cp		74	15-16	11-16	15-16	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	13	GormR .50a	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GtAm Ind	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		96	4	3⅝	4	
37⅝	26⅝	GtLkCh .24	16	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind	138	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
½	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		H						
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	11	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Hartfd Zdy		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	12	11½	11½	11½	
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Heinick .05e	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	8¼	HerMal .32	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	HIGInc .10t	12	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Hiptrnic .20	12	15	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	106	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		10	8⅛	8	8⅛	—
14	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	9	28	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	94	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
66	37⅝	HouOilM .80	21	61	55½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16¼	HowelC .30a	5	10	16	16	16	—
37⅝	27½	HubellA 1.50	9	1	30	30	30	—
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .30	10	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
41⅝	33⅝	HudBO 1.40	10	3	36½	36⅝	36⅝	+
10	6	Huffman .40a		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
23⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	17	20⅝	20	20⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Hycel Inc	22	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		I						
9⅝	6⅝	ICBCp .20e	35	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	ICMR .50l		2	4½	4½	4½	
4⅛	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	16	32	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26⅝	22¼	ImpOilA .80	12	160	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Inarco		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Inflight Svc	6	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Inotex Corp		15	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Instron .30		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	3-16	Instrum Sys		Y14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		4	14⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	5	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2¼	Intrmedco	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5¼	IntlAlum .30	6	15	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Intl Banknt	7	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23	14⅝	IntCour .24	12	6	16	16	16	
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Foodsvc	43	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins		36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
36	26⅝	IntSyCon .35	9	16	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
11½	5	Interwy Cp		29	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	InvDivers A	9	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IronBrd .16		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15¼	14	IronBrnd pf		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .14t	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		J K						
11⅝	7⅝	Jaclyn .36b	4	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Jacobs .60e	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Jamswy .71t	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅝	Jeannet .30b	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	10½	JohnPd .30	9	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Juniper Pet	10	18	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Jupiter Ind		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	KTello .30a	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8	Kaisrind .36	9	281	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		15	7⅝	7	7	
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20t	8	2	5	5	5	
7⅝	4⅝	Katchm .10r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Kawanee .60	7	23	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	KeystInd .30	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2	1⅝	KinArk Crp	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅝	King Opticl		2	2	2	2	
17⅝	16¼	Kirbyln .36c	4	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Klt Mfg	35	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	KlearVu Ind		22	5	4⅝	4½	— ½
16⅝	4¼	Kleinerts		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	10½	KnickT .30	8	24	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Knott Hotel		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .30	11	3	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
		L						
4	2⅝	LSBInd .16t	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7	LafyRad .24	7	31	8½	8⅝	8½	
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	14	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16	—1-16
2⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	19	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	6	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Leisure Tec		1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	7	4	6	6	6	
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	8	1	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	32	28	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	10	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		46	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¼
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	9	LoGenSv .74	7	4	15	15	15	
27	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	7	18	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	24	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		38	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
3⅛	1½	Lynnwear	5	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		M						
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	17	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MPBCp .80	6	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
15⅝	13⅝	MaPbS 1.32	7	1	14	14	14	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt		6	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManbLfe .24	8	17	4	4	4	
2	1 3-16	Marindus B	46	7	1 7-16	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	7	16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	21	MartPr .50e	6	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masnelln .30	6	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
1⅝	½	McCrowl n		1	½	½	½	
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	13	47	3⅝	3½	3½	
18⅝	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	28	19	19	19	
13⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .70	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	McKeon Cn		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Medco Jwly	9	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .72	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	8	10	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
17	7⅝	MagoInt .28	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MEMCo 1	6	23	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Mercant Ind		5	1	1	1	
1½	⅝	Metro Grig		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅝	1½	Mich Genl	4	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	MichSugar 1	3	5	10⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Micklbry .16	5	8	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	MidldCo .10	12	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6	3⅝	Miller H		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	14	MillerWo .40	7	25	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	MilRoy .20a	10	7	19	19	19	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
⅝	1-32	MissionI wt		1	1-32	1-32	1-32	
31	27	Mitchl n	8	24	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .16	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4	Modern Md	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22½	6⅝	Mobycrp wt		57	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	MonMst .40	5	3	5⅛	5	5	
16¼	8⅝	Moog .48	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	3	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
6⅝	4	MottsSup M	5	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	M NMU 1.20	11	6	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .12a	6	3	5½	5½	5½	
25	18⅝	Nat CSS	10	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7⅝	5	NDisfr .14	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	14-16	NatHlth Em	18	167	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Natind wt		21	1⅛	1	1	
12	6	Nat Parago	5	11	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	62	62	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ¼
19⅝	11	NatwHo .28	7	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Nelsner Bro		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nelly Don		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Nelson LB	11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM .10e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
34½	25⅝	NENactr .40	13	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
26	15⅝	NMex Arlz	76	3	21½	21½	21½	
16⅝	12⅝	NProc .80e	10	12	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
17⅝	11⅝	NYTimes .40	13	1	14	14	14	
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	6	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	22	2	2	2	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Nexus SE .14t	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2¼	Nichols SE	3	2	3½	3½	3½	
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Nolex Cp	45	97	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Novo Corp		3	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		O						
10⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom.03r	8	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhioArt .24	10	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	12	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	OhSealy .40	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
10⅝	4⅝	Oilaind .10e	6	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	20	38	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Originala		1	1½	1½	1½	
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .16t		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	31	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
13⅝	7⅝	OSulivn .50b	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	38	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05a	16	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGEApf 1.50		2	16½	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PGRd pf1.25		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		3	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24	24	24	— ½
24	21⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
10	4⅝	PHoldg .16		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z180	46½	46½	46½	
17	14⅝	PNwTel 1.20	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
59	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	58	58	58	— 1
2⅝	1⅝	Palomr Finl	48	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Pantast .20	7	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	21⅝	Parsons n.80	6	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3⅝	Patagonia		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	PatoCG .45e	7	198	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ 1
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall .40a	6	z600	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	6	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7	3⅝	PECp .48t	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	PenobS .15e	4	2	4	4	4	
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	74	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PerinlCp .30	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Pertec Corp	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Petro Lewis		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PetroLD .36r	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Phoenix Stl		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	PicNPay .20	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6	PlonTex .80	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	PltDeM 1.28	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	31½	Pittway .90	12	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Plant Ind		19	9	8⅛	8⅛	—
25⅝	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	15	3	23½	23⅝	23½	
4⅛	1⅝	Polaron Pd		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Prairie Oil	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	10	Pratt Lmb 1	7	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	PrenHa 1.72	11	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
4	2⅝	PresRealt A		1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PresRealt B		40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	31	164	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PrimMt .12t		3	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8⅝	PrpCT 1.18a	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	8⅝	ProvGas .80	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	1¼	PrdRlE .14e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3	PrudBdg .24	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	7	13	3	3	3	
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		R						
1⅝	1¼	RETInc Fd		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	RPS Prod	9	10	2	2	2	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp	6	12	10	9⅝	10	
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .28a	5	x3	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	BradRa .15e	4	121	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		4	1	1	1	
4⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18	14⅝	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RitRef 2.01e	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	33	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	7	16	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Regal B .40	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	RelGrp wt		67	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	RemAr .80a	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	5-32	RepMtln wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-32
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	17	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	Resistflx .50	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	6	77	4	3⅝	4	
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod	20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .11e	3	13	5⅝	5	5	
37½	28½	RioAlgm 1	12	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
21¼	4⅝	RisdonM .36	11	18	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Robintech		17	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	22	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Rocor Intl	17	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Rassmer Co		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Ruddick Cp	8	26	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—
6⅝	4⅝	Ruddick pf.56		13	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	—
2⅝	1	Rusco Ind		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
10	7⅛	Russell Cp.40	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
25⅝	17⅝	RyanH .40	11	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
		S						
6⅝	4⅝	SSPInd .24	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
10	7⅛	STPCp .45e	11	6	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .20t	4	7	10	9⅝	10	
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	10	145	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
9⅝	8⅝	SDieG pf .88		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
101½	88	SDgo pf 9.84		z50	101	101	101	
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
9	3½	SanFr RE		1	8	8	8	—
34⅝	30⅝	SanJW 2.60	7	1	32	32	32	+
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	6⅝	Schenuit .40	5	10	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+
6	3	Schiller Ind	46	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
3⅝	1⅛	SciMgt .08e	100	2	2	2	2	
18⅝	10⅝	Sci Atlanta	13	23	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
17	10¼	Scrivner .40	4	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	+
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	11	20	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
15¼	5⅝	SeasnAll .30	9	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		2	⅛	⅛		
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		3	1	1	1	
23⅝	13⅝	SeligLtz 1.20	6	15	18⅝	18	18⅝	—
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
8⅝	6⅝	SetonCo .45	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	13½	SharonStl 1		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Shawin .50b	6	5	8	8	8	
13⅝	4⅝	SrearH .20e	3	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
4⅝	2⅝	Shelter Res		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
33	21⅝	Shnandh Oil	30	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
18⅝	10⅝	Sherwd Med	16	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	34	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	12⅝	Showbot .80	5	2	13	13	13	—
14	9⅝	Stfcolnd .50	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
18⅝	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	6	1	10	10	10	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
13	4⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
6⅝	3⅝	Sorg Paper		9	5	5	5	—
20⅝	12⅝	Soundso .40	8	19	19⅝	19	19	—
12⅝	10⅝	SCABpf 1.02		x2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
14	11⅝	SCASpf 1.08			12	12	12	—
21⅝	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z150	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
17½	15⅝	SCSBpf 1.45		x11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
28	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
103	91⅛	SCE pf 8.70		1	97	97	97	+
19⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	51	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+
9⅝	5	Spartek .40	7	2	9	9	9	—
6⅝	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
8⅝	5⅝	Spector .10e		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
9⅝	6⅝	SpencrF .32	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	6	1	6	6	6	—
8¼	5⅛	Statld Lowd		78	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	5	5	5	5	—
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
4⅝	3⅛	StdMetl .50t	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	7	3	13	12⅝	13	—
8⅝	3⅛	StdPac Corp	7	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
1	⅝	StdPrud wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
13½	8⅝	Stange .12	23	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
19⅝	12	StepnCh .52	8	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	7⅛	StrutW .10e	8	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
12½	9	SueAnn .30	9	39	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	7	7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18½	13½	SunElec .48	10	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	25	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Supercr .10e	3	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	18	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Susquehana		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Susquehan pf		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	25	Syntex .50	14	173	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	SyscoCp .28	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		30	8⅛	8	8⅛	
		T						
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15¼	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	8	36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1½	11-16	Tech Sym	20	16	13-16	13-16	13-16	
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		5	2⅝			
7	3⅝	TeleCm .07e	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
7⅝	2½	Tenna Corp	13	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21½	10⅝	Teradyn Inc	121	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	⅝	TesoroPt wt		154	1½	1⅝	1½	+
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	8	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	6½	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
6	3	Timplte Ind	10	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	11⅝	Tokheim .60	8	14	17	16⅝	17	+
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z100	103	103	103	
9¼	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	4⅝	TotalPH NA	9	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1 5-16	TotalPH wt		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ 1
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway		3	3½	3½		
15¼	11⅝	TriStMtr .80	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	9½	Turbodyne	9	18	19⅛	19	19⅛	+
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	5	3	18	18	18	
5⅝	3	TwinFair In	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		U - V						
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UVind wt		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	12	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Un Invest	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Un Asbestos	14	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	7-16	UnBrand wt		13	11-16	⅝		
1⅝	⅝	UnNat Corp		9	15-16	13-16	13-16	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
12	8⅝	USFilltr .24	7	42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
6⅝	5⅝	UnRitT .75e	11	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3-16	1-16	UnRitT wt		4	⅛	⅛		
4⅝	3⅛	USNat Rsrc	5	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7	USRbR .60a	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10	UnityBuy S	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3	2	UnivCig .05	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	⅝	Univ Contnr		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	11	59	9⅝	8⅝	9	+
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRsn .36	4	5	8	8	8	
10	5⅝	UnvSav .44	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	ValleSt .40t	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅛	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Valspar .24	8	6	5	5	5	
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .40	6	19	8	7⅝	8	+
13⅛	6⅝	Varo Inc	6	176	10⅝	10	10⅝	+
5	1⅛	Verit Ind		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅝	14⅝	VermtA .40b	12	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Verntron	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		4	1	1	1	—
4	1⅝	Vikoa Inc	28	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
		W						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	108	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
21⅛	15⅝	WUIInc .80	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	Wabash .10a	6	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
9⅝	6⅛	Wackntt .40	6	18	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅝	Wainoco Oil	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	14	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .20	13	4	12⅝	12½	12½	—
41⅝	21⅝	WasPstB .50	13	7	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
9¼	6⅛	WelFlnl .15a	3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	⅝	WstPacl wt		6	7-16	7-16	7-16	
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
3⅛	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	4	27	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		47	⅝	1-16	⅝	+
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	37	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z10	50	50	50	
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
11⅝	5½	Worcest Ctl	13	33	7⅝	7	7⅝	+
10½	5¼	WorkWr .60	7	58	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Wright Har	10	24	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	4	10½	10½	10½	+
8⅝	3	Wyomising	13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
		X - Z						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	21	29	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+
8¼	8	ZeroMfg .28	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	13	1	8½	8½	8½	—

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	96¼	97¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	101½	102¼
BFCE 8¼-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Bras Can 9¾-82	101¾	102½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	103½	104½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Carrier 8-87	94	95
Charbogas 8¾-81	99½	100½
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN R: "ne 10-85/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	91	92
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	96	97
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Corn 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
EEC 8¼-82	97	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	100¼	101
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	104½	105½
Gould 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¼	99¼
ISE Canada 9-82	102½	103½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
Michelin 9¼-86	100½	101½
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	101	102
Motorola 8-87	98	99
Nac Financ 10-81	102¼	103
NatWest 9-86	99¼	100
New Brunsw 9-83	101¾	102¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 8½-83	101	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
Norpipes 9¼-86	101	102
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Norway 8½-81	100½	101½
Occidental 9¾-83	100½	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwlt 8-87	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 8½-81	101	102
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
ReadBates 9½-81	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Seagram 9-83	102¼	103¼
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	100¼	101¼
Shell 7½-87	96	97
SNCF 9¼-81	103¾	104¾
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9¼-86	101½	102½
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Textron 7¾-87	93	94
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8 87	96¼	97¼
Volvo 9½-85	103	104
BreadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	116	118
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysle: 5-88	63	65
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	109½	111½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	71½	73½
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	86½	88½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4¾-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-32	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
Gould 5-87	98½	100½
Gulf West 5-88	97	99
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	82	84
ITT 4¾-87	73	75
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
Matsushita 6¾-90	116	118
Mitsui 7¼-90	103½	105
McDerm 4¾-87	139½	141½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111½	113½
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	79	81
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	77½	79½
Revlon 4¾-83	128½	130½
Revlon 4¾-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	76½	78½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	114	116
WarnLam 4½-87	89½	91½
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amaxco 4¼-87	80½	81½
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	112½	114½
Beatrice 4½-92	96½	98½
Borden 6¾-91	107	109
Borden 5-92	96½	98½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.78	91.71	104.51
Previous	100.78	91.67	104.43

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¾-5⅞	4⅝-4⅞	1½-1¾	11¾-12¼
1 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	4 5/16-4 7/16	1½-1⅝	12⅞-13⅛
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	4 3/16-4 5/16	1⅝-1¾	12¾-13¼
6 M.	6 1/16-6 3/16	4 15/16-5 1/16	2¼-2⅝	13⅜-13½
1 Y.	6 11/16-6 13/16	5 9/16-5 11/16	2⅝-2⅞	13½-13⅞

European Gold Markets

July 30, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	112.40	112.50	+0.25
Zurich	112.875	112.625	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.86	115.83	—0.42

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Indexed value 1,000

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, July 30, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5⅛	6¼
AID Inc	6¼	7½
AVM Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Addisn W	6⅞	7⅝
Adv Ros	1⅞	2¼
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	11	11½
Allerg Ph	23	23¾
Allyn Bac	6⅝	7⅛
AEI Lab	1¼	1⅝
Am Exp	38½	39
Am Finl	9⅝	10¼
Am Furn	2⅝	3⅛
Am Greet	9⅝	10⅛
A Micro	10⅜	10⅝
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅝	6¼
Anheus B	28½	29
Ard May	2⅝	2⅝
Ark WtG	20⅛	20⅝
AsCC Bof	14¼	15
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13½
Baird At	3⅝	3⅞
Bang Hy	12½	13
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅝
Bassett F	19⅝	20½
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅞	5⅞
Betz Lab	35	35⅝
Bibb Co	7⅝	8¼
Bird Son	32	34
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	18⅝	18⅝
Bonza Inf	3½	3⅝
Braden	7½	7⅞
Brinks	8	8½
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	8⅛	8⅝
Burti Sim	3⅞	4⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	3	3⅝
Canrad H	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Swst	4	4⅝
Capln Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cap Tec	2⅛	3¼
Care Cp	2⅞	3⅜
CenVt PS	13⅝	14
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chl Bridg	68½	70½
Chilin Cp	5⅝	6
ChrisSe	117	121
Circle F	3½	4⅛
CltznUt A	32⅝	33⅝
CltznUt B	31⅝	32⅝
Clark Mf	31¾	32¾
Clow Cp	7⅝	7⅝
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11¼	12½
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28⅝	29⅝
Con Pap	28⅝	29⅝
Craw Co	9	9⅝
Cross Co	14⅝	15½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	4⅝	5
Data 100	7⅝	8⅝
Dayt Inc	30	31
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	31½	32½
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅝
DeLux C	24¾	25½
Det CanT	12⅛	13½
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	15⅝	16
Dixn Cru	17⅝	18½
Docutel	7⅛	7⅝
Dollar G	8⅝	9¼
Dorch G	9⅝	9⅝
Doyle DB	12	12½
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Durlron	29⅝	30⅛
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	23⅞	24⅝
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅝
Elba Syst	2¼	2⅝
Elder Be	7⅝	8
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	21	21⅝
Entwistl	4	4⅝
Equty Oll	23⅝	24¼
Ethan Al	21	21⅝
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
FidUn Lf	20⅝	21¼
Fingrht	5	5⅝
1stBk Sy	45	45½
Fst Bost	17⅝	18½
1stEmp S	6	6⅝
1stWn F	1⅝	1⅞
Ficknar	11½	12¼
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	17⅝	17⅝
Frmisll	½	1
Foformat	13¼	13¾
Frkln Cp	4⅝	5¼
Frnkln El	10⅝	10⅝
Frnd Ice	18¼	19
Gen RIEs	3½	4½
G Reinsu	184	188
Gov EFin	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	15	15⅝
Green Mt	10⅝	10⅝
Grey Adv	11¼	11⅝
Gulf Intst	15⅝	16
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper R	8½	9
Harlf NC	12	12⅝
Henred F	19¼	20
Holobm	1⅝	2¼
Hoover	13¼	13¾
Horlz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	28	29
Hyatt Cp	6	6⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4½
Infra Ind	1	1½
Intel Cp	64	65½
Interc En	8¼	9¼
Intrmk In	2⅝	3¼
Intrmt G	13	13½
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3½
IaSou Ut	23⅝	24¼
Jamsby	12⅝	13½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kalsr Stl	40¼	41¼
KalsStl pf	17¼	18¼
Kalvar	2¼	2⅝
Kaman A	23½	24¼
Kamps A	7½	8
Kate Grs	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	3¼	3⅝
Kear Tr	6⅝	7⅛
Kelly Svc	17	17¾
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	15½	15⅝
Key CusF	6⅝	7⅝
King Inf	1⅛	1½
Knap Vog	15¼	16¼
Lance In	20	20⅝
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	22¾	23¾
Lin Bcast	16⅝	17
Log Elrn	3	3⅝
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅝
Mal Rlty	13-16	1
Mallkrt	39½	40½
Manor C	3⅝	4½
Maul LP	10½	11
McCor	38⅝	39
McQuay	19⅝	20½
Measr	13⅝	13⅝
Medtrn	29	29⅝
Merld In	1½	2
Midsx W	14¼	15
Midld Ca	3	3⅝
Midl Bks	18⅝	19⅝
Midw Gl	14¼	15¼
Millipr	27½	29
Miner In	1⅝	1⅞
Minn Gas	20	20½
MissVl G	13	13⅝
MrsS Pie	21½	22½
Mont Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	14½	15½
Moore P	7⅝	8⅝
Morn Res	1½	2
Mostek	21	21⅝
Motch M	4⅝	5⅛
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	14¼	15¼
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	10⅛	11
Nat Lib	4⅝	5¼
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅝
Natwr RI	4	5
NJNat G	13¼	14
Nlelsn A	20	20½
Nlelsn B	20	20½
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅝
NoEOl un	2	28¼
Nortrp KI	8	8½
NW NatG	8⅝	9¼
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅝
Noxel Cp	15⅝	16
Ogilvy M	25	25¼
Ohio Ferr	20½	21½
Oil Shale	5	5¼
Ormont	9⅝	10¼
Otter TP	18¼	18⅝
Over NA	4¼	5
Pabst Br	25	25½
PacGa R	25¼	26
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅝
Pauley P	6⅝	7¼
Pearl Mf	15¼	16¼
Pa Enter	15¼	15⅝
PnzlOff B	14¼	14½
Pepsl B W	10⅝	10⅝
Petrsn H	11¼	12½
Petrolit	69½	71
Pettibon	23	24
Pledmt A	4⅛	5⅛
Pinkrtn	35½	36½
Plon HIB	17⅝	17⅝
Pistilln	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1¼	1⅝
Progrp	2⅝	2⅝
PubS NC	18¼	11⅝
P Bernet	16½	17¼
PutD Cap	6¼	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅝	3
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2¼
Rahall C	5⅝	5⅝
Raych Cp	133	138
Raymnd	13¼	14¼
Recog Eq	8⅝	9
Road Ex	45½	46¼
Robin M	16¼	17¼
Roselon	4⅝	4⅞
Rouse	4½	4⅝
Rus Stov	14⅝	15½
Sadller	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2¼	2½
Scripps H	28	30
Sels Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅝	3¼
Seven U	38¼	39
Shaw Cp	22	23
Snap Tls	34	35
SolldSt Sc	9	10
S CalWat	12½	13¼
SwGs Cp	10⅝	10⅝
SwEl Sv	15	15¼
Standyn	17⅝	18⅝
Std Regls	15½	16¼
Stan HPd	16½	17¼
Sterlg Str	5	5⅝
Strawb Cl	27	28½
Super El	6	6⅝
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	33½	34½
Taylr Wl	13½	14
Tech Pub	11½	12½
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	8⅝	9¼
Transo O	11⅝	12¼
Trico Pd	31	32
Tritn OG	2½	2⅝
Tymshr	25⅝	26⅝
Tyson F	17	17⅛
Un McGil	11	12
US Bnknt	7⅝	8¼
US Sorg	10¼	10⅝
US TrkLn	14	14½
UVa Bks	16⅛	16⅝
UpPen P	17⅝	18⅝
Valley Gs	9	10
VanD Alr	9	9⅝
Vance S	4⅝	4⅝
Velcro	7⅛	7½
Ventron	40½	41½
VaN Bnk	17¼	18⅝
Wads Pu	8⅝	8⅝
Wsh NG	12⅝	12⅝
Webb Re	7¼	8
Waco Dvl	2¾	2 15-16
Weight W	6⅝	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅝	2½
Weling M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3½	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1	1½
Westmd	55⅝	56½
Wdwrd L	25⅝	25⅝
Wright W	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUt B	22¼	23¼

London Metals Market

July 30, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	922 - 922.50	925.50- 926
3 months	954.50- 956	595.50- 960
Cathodes: spot	911 - 913	913.50- 915
3 months	944 - 945	947.50- 959
Tin: spot	4,780 -4,790	4,710 -4,715
3 months	4,860 -4,865	4,837 -4,830
Lead: spot	286 - 288	287.50- 288.50
3 months	296.50- 297.50	299 - 300
Zinc: spot	431.50- 432	432 - 433
3 months	448.25- 448.50	449 - 450
Silver: spot	254.50- 255	254 - 254.50
3 months	262.60- 262.80	262.30- 262.40

London Commodities

July 30, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	172.50	165.25	170.25-170.50	172 -172.15
Dec	180	172.50	178.25-178.40	179.25-179.50
Mar	184.25	180	184 -184.25	184.05-184.25
May	187	183.75	186.50-186.75	187 -187.25
Aug	187.75	184.50	188.50-189	188.05-189.50
Oct	187	186	188.50-189	188.60-189.25
Dec	No trade		188.45-190	188.60-189.25
Lots: 5,825.				
COCOA				
Jul	1194	1173	— - —	1188 -1189
Sep	1193	1182	1185 -1186	1196 -1196½
Dec	1152	1142	1045½-1146	1156½-1157
Mar	1121	1113	1113 -1114	1126 -1127
May	1092	1084	1087 -1088	1100 -1101
Jul	1065		1066 -1068	1075 -1080
Sep	1050	1042	1043 -1044	1056 -1058
Lots: 1,399.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1445	1425	— - —	1420 -1434
Sep	1457	1425	1436 -1438	1432 -1435
Nov	1450	1410	1422 -1424	1420 -1425
Jan	1440	1399	1408 -1410	1413 -1415
Mar	1430	1388	1400 -1404	1405 -1408
May	1420	1402	1404 -1405	1405 -1408
Jul	1415	1405	1406 -1410	1405 -1410
Lots: 2,065.				

Paris Commodities

July 30, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,705	1,630	1,678-1,680	—37
Nov			1,670-1,720	—40
Dec	1,730	1,665	1,689-1,691	—41
Jan	1,707	1,685	1,685-1,710	—50
Mar	1,825	1,750	1,778-1,781	—44
May			1,775-1,790	—48
Lots: 271.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,110	1,085	1,165-1,185	—10
Dec	996	977	990- 992	— 8½
Mar	982	958	975- 978	— 2
May			955-—	U.C.
Jul			955-—	U.C.
Lots: 88.				

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the company at 3:00 p.m. August 20, 1976, will be entitled to receive a 10% gratis distribution of new shares.

Consequently the undersigned designated div. cp. No. 11 of the CDRs for this purpose.

In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from 8.17.76.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 23rd July, 1976.

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Currency Rates

July 30, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.7070	4.8310	106.47*	55.11*	32.44y	—	6.8870*	109.065*	44.23*
Brussels (c)	39.33	70.14	15.456	7.997	4.72*	14.53	—	15.85	6.4245
Frankfurt	2.5445	4.5394	—	51.73*	3.045x	93.92*	6.470*	102.54*	41.55*
London (z)	1.7840	—	4.5375	8.7699	1490.50	4.835	70.105	4.4265	10.9380
Milan	855.30	1490.00	336.10	169.89	—	308.60	21.24	336.35	138.40
Paris	4.9185	8.7825	193.560*	—	5.8910x	183.050*	12.5350*	198.375*	80.700*
Zurich	2.4812	4.4272	97.54*	50.45*	0.2970*	91.54*	6.30*	—	40.65*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1275; Escudo: 31.325; Israeli £: 8.13; Peseta: 68.315; Schilling: 18.135; Sw. krona: 4.44475; Yen: 293.35; Belgian financial franc: 40.325; Canada $: 0.9741; Hong Kong $: 4.9115.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND LIMITED

(KEHITYSALUERAHASTO OY)

Dfls. 30,000,000.—

6¼% bearer notes 1972 due 1976/1979

guaranteed by the Republic of Finland

As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the above mentioned notes Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to Dfls. 7,500,000.— has been drawn for redemption on July 20, 1976 and consequently the note bearing consecutive number 3 and all notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 3 are payable on

September 1, 1976

at

Bank Mees & Hope NV
(Central Paying Agent)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam;
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Hamburg
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxemburg.

July 30, 1976.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

July 30, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Nat Semicon	744,600	34⅝	—1⅝
Chrysler	324,200	21½	+1⅛
Tandy Corp	265,400	32	— ⅛
Citicorp	225,400	34⅝	Unch.
Scott Pap	176,700	19⅝	Unch.
Exxon new	174,500	53⅝	+ ⅜
Ford	157,400	56½	+ ½
Armco Stl	144,000	34¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem	138,900	47	+ ¾
Int Tel & Tel	138,900	28⅝	+ ½
Texaco	120,700	27⅝	— ⅛
Alcoa	120,100	55⅝	+ ⅜
Am Airlin	117,800	15⅝	Unch.
Gen Motors	111,300	68¼	+ ⅞
Sears Roe	102,000	62¼	— ⅞

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	14.83	13.33
Advances	769	572
Declines	532	698
Unchanged	518	548
Total issues	1,819	1,818
New 1976 highs	34	13
New 1976 lows	17	13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Indust.	979.80	987.95	974.71	984.64	+5.35
20 Transp.	220.44	222.57	219.62	221.54	+0.86
15 Utils.	91.31	92.09	90.84	91.55	+0.29
65 Stocks	306.95	309.53	305.44	308.27	+1.44

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.43	114.90	115.96	+0.54
60 Utilities	47.86	47.21	47.64	+0.15
Transport	14.86	14.44	14.80	+0.09
Finance	11.97	11.76	11.92	+0.13
500 Stocks	103.86	102.47	103.44	+0.51

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.27	55.00	55.26	+0.24
Industrials	61.49	61.21	61.49	+0.25
Transportation	41.38	41.32	41.57	+0.22
Utilities	36.63	36.48	36.63	+0.14
Finance	54.08	53.71	54.08	+0.49

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 29	114,732	233,176	1,091
July 28	129,935	258,016	1,459
July 27	138,828	283,261	758
July 26	123,065	292,767	903
July 23	115,112	273,794	771

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Brad Rago	37,800	7⅛	—⅛
Kaiser Industries	37,800	15⅛	+¼
Varo Inc	22,200	10⅛	+⅛
Palo Cos Gold Drg	22,000	6⅝	+1
Syntex Corp.	21,300	29⅝	+⅝
Tesoro Pete Wts	19,800	1½	+⅛
Natl Health Entpr	18,700	1⅝	—⅛
Allegheny Airlines	18,600	6⅛	Unch.
Presley Cos.	17,100	12⅛	+⅛
Medenco Inc.	16,500	1⅝	Unch.

Approx final total 1,450,000
Stock sales year ago 1,310,160

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.67	103.30	103.40	+0.11

Italy's Deficit Widens

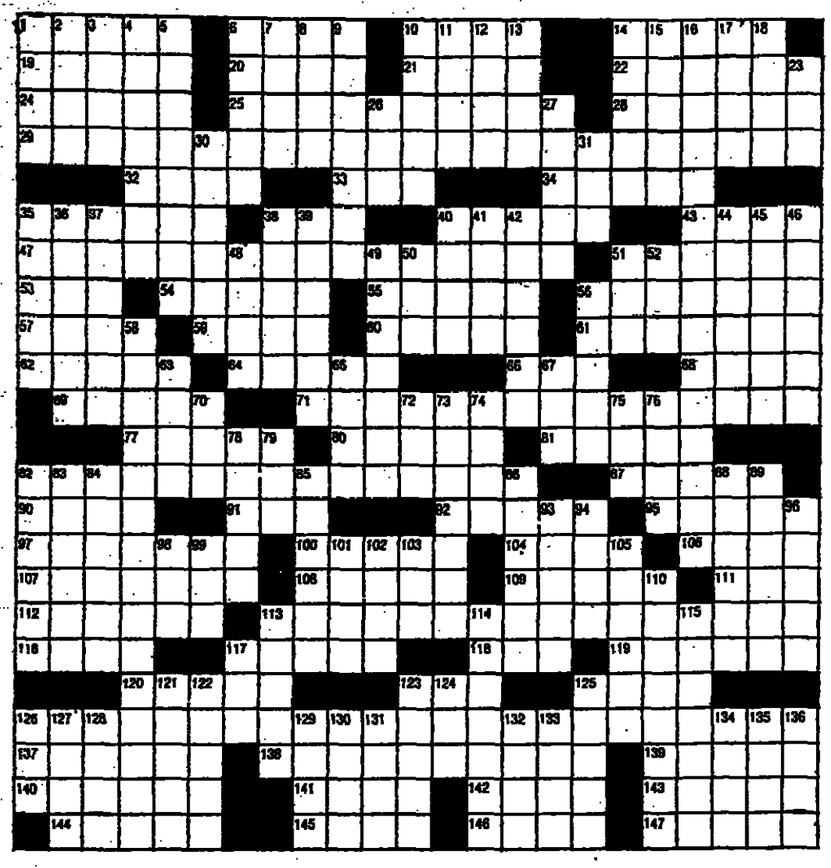
ROME, July 30 (UPI).—Italy's overall balance-of-payments deficit for the first six months of this year was 3 trillion lire ($3.6 billion), the national statistics institute said today. The deficit was just over 1 trillion lire a year ago. The June deficit was 479 billion lire ($575 million).

NEWS TO THE WORLD
Written from an international perspective.
For readers whose lives are bigger than national boundaries.
International Herald Tribune
Ask for it in flight.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

LITERARY CURVES—By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS

1 Girl-friend
5 Helper's
9 ... additive
13 ... player
17 ... city
18 ... composer
19 ...'s
20 ... group
21 ... yield
22 Julia's
24 ...ker
25 ... sacs)
26 Ink's
27 Ref
28 ...ch Islands
29 ... tune
30 ...nic
31 ...ghty
32 ...mbey ——'s
33 ... vote a ... man"
34 ...man native
35 ...ella's
37 ...ter
38 ... or solar
39 ... a galle
40 ...hoe city
41 ...ney
42 ... together
43 ... Prefix
44 ...dian coin
47 ... part
48 ...s or Cecil
49 ...shed items
50 ...lance,
51 ...ncy style
52 ...aker ——
53 ...-phone
54 ...ure
55 ...r feature
56 ...y Macbeth's
57 ...da?

DOWN

1 ...legate on a ... level
2 ...ndo ——
3 ...rms . . .
4 ...an's
5 ...aber
6 ...ewback
7 ...ay
8 ... toilets
9 "... Bobême"
10 ...sine
11 ...deal
12 ...ntry
13 ...Chico's
14 ...r

ACROSS

77 Cross and ... Vagina
80 Lassen native
81 Untamed
82 Macbeth's words?
87 Saarech Fredin
89 Optimistic
91 Before thorn or bar
92 Kind of techn.
95 Bert and family
97 Candid
100 Defendant's qui
104 Kind of eye
105 Vex
107 Embryo cells
108 Violinist's aid
109 Pink-me-up
111 Pasture call
112 Lockup
113 Cleopatra's words?
116 Father of Enos
117 La.
118 Pius
119 Oakley et al.
120 Domain
123 Duffer's goal
125 Hunting agents
126 Romeo's words?
127 Dam off
128 Richard III's words?
129 Binding
140 —'s Wells
141 Ballet
142 Highlander
143 Hokkaido native: Var.
144 Peasant or ... bar
145 Inside: Prefix
146 Flemish river
147 Spanish wheat

DOWN

10 Mud volcano
11 "Star ——"
12 Two-toed sloth
13 Blackbird
14 Babbling
15 —— song (carol)
16 Hamlet's words?
17 Oar: Fr.
18 Sharif
23 Not —— (none)
26 Baseball positions: Abbr.

DOWN

27 Medium for Ade
30 Morals arbiter
31 Caesar's 351
35 —— and a day
36 Shearer and Talmadge
37 Peasant
38 Shaped girder
39 Egyptian peasant
40 D.D.E. et al.
41 Heartrest
43 Rebel
44 Verdi opera
45 Enthusiast
46 Ants
47 Threesome
49 Nonconformist
50 I hate: Lat.
51 Vane reading
52 Tuber
56 Verona's river
58 Kate's words?
63 De Lesseps's canal
65 Scoff at
67 Moroccan range
70 Before pod or angle
72 Boxing decision
73 Kind of mad
74 Otherwise
75 Buckingham initials
76 Minute or jib
77 Medium for Ade
78 Morals arbiter
79 Caesar's 351
80 —— and a day
81 Shearer and Talmadge
82 Peasant
83 Shaped girder
84 Egyptian peasant
85 D.D.E. et al.
86 Heartrest
87 Rebel
88 Verdi opera
89 Enthusiast
90 Ants
91 Threesome
92 Nonconformist
93 I hate: Lat.
94 Vane reading
95 Tuber
96 Verona's river
98 Kate's words?
103 De Lesseps's canal
104 Scoff at
105 Moroccan range
106 Before pod or angle
108 Boxing decision
109 Kind of mad
110 Otherwise
111 Buckingham initials
112 Minute or jib
113 "There is —— in the affairs . . ."
114 Elvis.
115 Explosive sounds
117 Baines
118 —— de corps
119 Laryngitis
120 City on the Delaware
121 Geometric figures
122 A.L. player
123 Whall
124 Sullivan last
125 Poet Leigh
126 ——
127 Wild plums

DOWN

128 Read sign
129 Belonging to: Suffix
131 Trims off
132 "What time ——?"
133 Repository
135 Albanian city
136 Declarer's goal, at bridge
137 Let in
138 Remain
139 More risky
141 U.N. group
142 Relieved
143 Mimics
144 Pepe's name, in Rome
146 Landau
147 "—— coffee?"
148 G.P.'s
149 Part of U.A.R.
150 Extinct bird
151 Wise one
152 Pearl Buck heroine
153 Requisite
154 After spoilers
155 Corn bread
156 Not final, in law
157 Rocky eminence
158 Saarinen

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

J	S	E	R	A	P	E		D	R	O	M	E		S	A	P
V		C	R	A	M	I	N		R	I	V	A	L		O	P	A
E	F	O	O	T	I	N	T	H	E	P	A	R	K		C	O	Y
R	A	L	P		C	R	A	W				P	A	G	E		
U	N	D	E	R	T	H	E	T	W	I	N	K	L	E	T	R	E	E
S	O		U	R	I	A			U	P	S	T	A	T	E		
E	N	D	O	F	A	I	N	T	M	E	R	I	T				
	A	V	A	L		E	A	S	E	R		B	O	O			
	S	H	E	L	L		T	A	M	I	S		A	G	R	A	P
W	E	A	R			R	A	D	O	N		S	T	O	U	T	S
M	E	G	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	S	T	O	R	M		
A	T	E			R	A	T	A	M			P	A	N	A	M	A	S
T	O		M	E	W	S			H	A	R	R	Y		E	L	L
		L	A	M	A	R			O	R	I	C			D	E	A
T	H	E	S	O	U	N	D	A	M	I	D	T	H	E	F	U	R	Y
D	O	P	O	N			E	L	E	R			B	E	P	T	S
L	I	K	O	M	T	H	E	W	I	L	D	S	I	D	E		
E				E	R	I	E			E	D	I	T	O	U	T
	P	A	N	I	C	I	N	M	E	E	R	O	L	E	P	A	R	K
	E	L	A	T	H		D	E	G	A	S	E		E	R	R	O	O
T	E	N	E	T		T	E	S	T	I	E	R		R	Y	E	S	

WEATHER

	C	F	
E	22	72	Clear
DAM	16	61	Rain
	—	—	Unavailable
	28	82	Clear
	22	91	Clear
DE	22	72	Clear
	22	72	Rain
LS	20	68	Clear
REST	24	68	Clear
ST	21	70	Cloudy
UNICH	25	77	Clear
AGEN	13	64	Cloudy
HEL SOL	29	84	Clear
	17	63	Cloudy
NGH	15	59	Cloudy
DE	28	82	Clear
URET	24	75	Cloudy
	25	77	Clear
	18	64	Cloudy
IE	22	72	Cloudy
MAS	25	77	Clear
	27	81	Clear
	20	68	Cloudy
HELES	19	66	Cloudy

	C	F	
MADRID	34	93	Cloudy
MILAN	25	77	Clear
MONTREAL	29	68	Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	20	68	Clear
MUNICH	22	72	Clear
NEW YORK	26	79	Partly Cloudy
NICE	25	77	Clear
OSLO	14	57	Rain
PARIS	25	77	Clear
PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
ROME	27	81	Clear
SOFIA	19	66	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain
TEHRAN	30	102	Fair
TEL AVIV	33	91	Clear
TUNIS	32	90	Clear
VIENNA	23	73	Clear
WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	30	86	Fair
ZURICH	22	72	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE AGE OF CAPITAL 1848-1875

By E. J. Hobsbawm. Scribner's. Illustrated. 354 pp. $17.50.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

OF the ways of writing history —as narrative, as political, as military, as diplomatic, as economic or social—synoptic history is surely the most difficult, for it requires not only immense learning but also an immense ability to convey the spirit and temper of an era in many countries. E. J. Hobsbawm, who is professor of history at Birbeck College of the University of London, is fortunate to have just those qualities and to have combined them with an enviable literary style that gives his books and articles a special distinction.

The era that Prof. Hobsbawm concerns himself with in this book is the quarter-century that began with the collapse of the Revolution of 1848 throughout Europe and ended with the first worldwide economic crisis in 1873-75 of the new industrialism, which is called capitalism. His book is a sequel to the equally brilliant "The Age of Revolution 1789-1848," published in the United States in 1962 and available now only in New American Library paperback for $1.50.

When the word "capitalism" was introduced into the language in the 1860s, its ethos was already imprinted on the period, starting with the middle-class defeat of the Revolution of 1848, "the springtime of peoples." The defeat was a victory for property and order and it was the precondition for an industrial growth that outstripped anything that had gone before. Before about 1850, only Britain and Belgium possessed industrial economies of any consequence, but by 1875 the capitalist club included most of France, Germany and the United States, along with some of the Habsburg Empire, a sliver of the Russian Empire and a small portion of Italy.

The cornucopia of goods, durable and consumer, produced in this era astounded virtually all observers; the flow seemed on every hand to be inexhaustible, and it quickly induced what one recent historian has called "fierce certainties" that mankind was on the verge of entering a modern Eden of progress.

"The most obvious drama of this period was economic and technological," Prof. Hobsbawm explains, "the iron pouring in million of tons over the world making in ribbons of railways across the continents, the submarine cables crossing the Atlantic, the construction of the Suez Canal, the great cities like Chicago stamped out of the virgin soil of the American Midwest, the huge streams of migrants.

"It was the drama of European and North American power, with the world at its feet. But those who exploited this conquered world, if we except the numerically small fringe of adventurers and pioneers, were sober men in sober clothes, spreading respectability and racial superiority together with gasworks, railways and loans."

These men, as Prof. Hobsbawm shows, believed in themselves, and their system swept everything before it—scientists, artists, scholars, peasants, aristocrats, the middle classes and many so-called socialists. Capitalism's co-option of its clerks was noteworthy: The only force was suasion abetted by a willingness to serve. Capitalists' tastes for sumptuous solidity were reflected in the period's architecture. Women and the home were vessels and places, respectively, of surcease from the world of business. Social scientists like Herbert Spencer explained how human conduct was admirably adapted to industrialism, and historians like Thomas Carlyle fortified the belief that the French Revolution had been iniquitous.

In describing the drama of progress in so many countries and cultures, Prof. Hobsbawm occasionally nods over some matters of fact that do not affect the thrust of his argument. These errors creep in—at least those I spotted —when he discusses the United States. He has the wrong dates for the Mexican War and is confused over the length of the Civil War. On the other hand, the professor calls the Wild West a racist paradise for poor whites "who hoped to replace the private enterprise of the bourgeois world by gambling, gold and guns."

Prof. Hobsbawm's view of capitalism as the shaper of much of mankind after 1850 is not so startling a thesis these days. His description of how that occurred, however, is fresh and sinewy and to most Americans, so is his ideological outlook. "The author," he concedes at the start of the book, "cannot conceal a certain distaste, perhaps a certain contempt" for the capitalist age, which is mitigated, he continues, by admiration "for its titanic material achievements" and the attempt "to understand what he does not like."

What Prof. Hobsbawm does not like is the cost of capitalism in human terms; nor does he care for the dulling of social criticism that took place. His hero-critic is clearly Karl Marx, although not in a doctrinaire fashion. He often cites Marx to score a point or underline an observation, but he is far too sophisticated to have written a tract. On the contrary, "The Age of Capital" is an enlightening, if unconventional, history of the middle of the 19th century. It is, moreover, very good reading.

Alden Whitman is on the staff of The New York Times.

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July 30, 1976

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xander Fund	$7.49
Express Int'l Fd	$2.48
Select Fd	$2.78
JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:	
Baerbond	SF212.10
Dombar	SF787
Grobar	SF527
Stockbar	SF911
...vinvest	$14.02
...l. Gen. & Energy Fd.	$12.83
...l. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.84
I.P. Japan Fd	$7.87
L. INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
Capital Int'l	$14.72
Capital Italia S.A.	$8.38
...ital Sentinvest	LF1,126
...thico Open-End	$131.40
...del Fund	$3.08
...reland Offshore Fd.	$838.71
...vert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.77
...vert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$11.35
...vert. Bond Fd N.V.	$8.84
SUISSE:	
...ions Suisses	SF263.25
...Jansseo	SF526
...S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
...S. Fonds-Int'l	SF97.75
Energie-Valor	SF93
Fonsa	SF983
Europa-Valor	SF119.50
...sby Fund S.A.	$4.59
...F Fund	SF94.25
...sbow Fund	SF4.65
...LC	$39.79
...lar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.10
...ylus Fund Int'l	$12.95
...rtus Intercontinent.	$12.17
...ope Obligations	LF1,085
INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
...Concentra	DM21.10
...Int'l Rentenfond	DM71.30
...IT:	
Fidelity Amer. Assets	$18.07
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$52.40
Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.29
Fidelity Pacific Fund	$20.92
Fidelity World Fd	$11.51
...t Intern't Fd	$133.37
...t Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.88
...t Nat'l City Fund	$28.95
...ining Fund S.A.	$53.58
...ming Japan Fund	$20.13
...reler Issue Fr.	SF1,988
...rnnis Selection Fd	SF72.68
...apitalia	$15.11
...nd of Nations	$5.49
...d of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.72
...ure Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.57
BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
Berry Int'l Fund	$13.28
Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$20.99
C.I.T. Dollar Fund	$8.27
...rdian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.89
...ssmann Holdgs. NV.	$1,365
...D.I.T. Hobet	$35.69
...Fund	$9.76
...erfund S.A.	$8.02
...ermarket Fund	$112.36
...I Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$32.60
...I Securities Fund	$5.43
...ject: Atlantipress	$34.57
...America S.A. Fund	$8.35
...Zurzune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.48
...F. Fund N.V.	$7.71
...an Growth Fund	$16.42
...an Selection Fund	$51.61
...an Pacific Fund	$17.56
IS FLEMING:	
...Yardine Japan Fund	$43.89
...ard. 6th East Asia	$12.84

(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,545
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.43
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap F.	$21.05
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$33.33
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—†(w) L-INT Multi-way Fd	SF427
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF383
(w) Luxfund	$19.52
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd	$24.96
(d) Mediterranean Sel. Fund	$10.07
(d) Meinwirth Int'l Fund	$1.57
(d) Meinwirth Inv. Fund	$2.07
(w) M.A.M.F.	$69.41
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.43
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.77
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$8.59
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$8.78
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1
— (w) Sterling Fund	£1
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$23.42
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,999
(d) Sentinvest	LF605
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$19.42
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF$3.20
Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
Share International N.V.	$4.55
SIPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.04
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM39.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw. R. Est.	SF1,374.50
— (r) Securwiss	SF943
(d) Soros Fund	$235.19
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF467
— (d) Intervalor	SF65.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF971
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF216.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.75
(w) Talent Global Fund	$2.00
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sfr)	$17.15
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$37.22
(w) Transpacific Fund	$35.75
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF32
— (d) Bond Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75
— (d) Eurit: Europe Sh	SF131
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF77.50
— (d) Romasac-Invest	SF988
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF133.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Fr Est	SF178
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.68
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.70
— (d) Fondak	DM30.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.55
— (d) Unispecial I	DM61.45
(W) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$11.68
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.20
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,373.57
(w) West Properties N.V.	$1,538.72
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$432.49
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.92
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,930.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; † — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



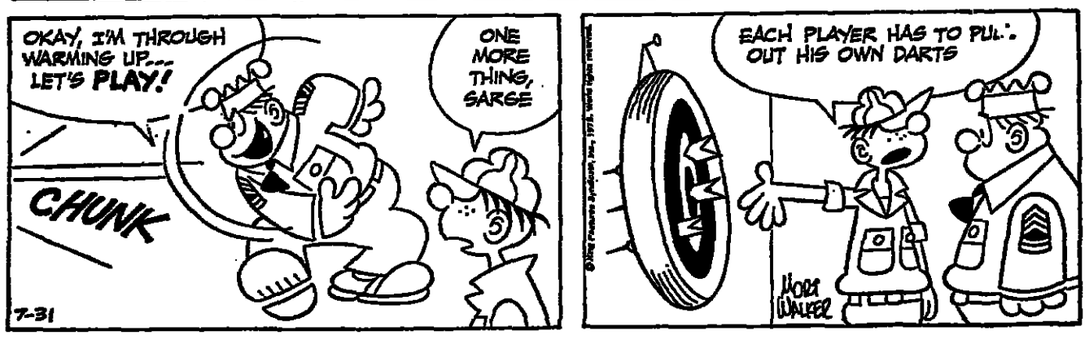
B.C.



BLONDIE



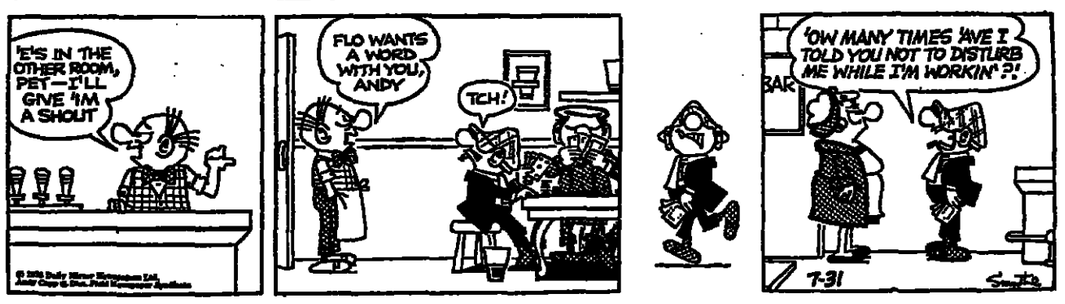
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



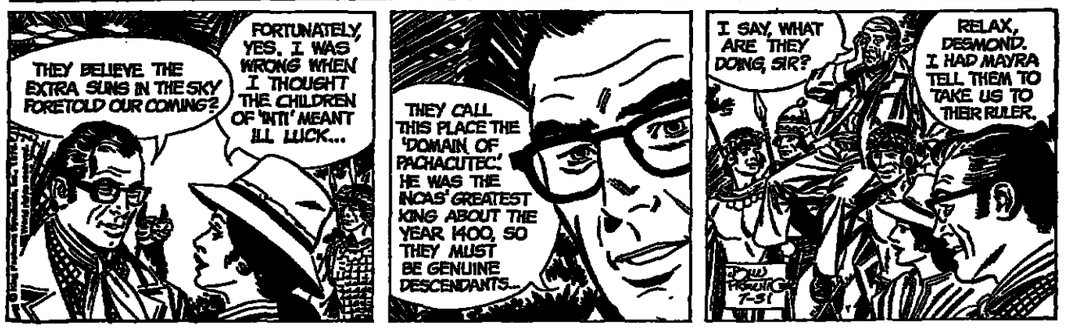
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE®—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELLOH

DIMIO

FLIEBE

LAVOAW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "○○○○○○" ○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PLAID CHICK SUBMIT EASILY

Answer: It's the last gun'll see of that horse—HIS TAIL.

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



A Day Away From the Olympic Games and With the Salmon and the Deer

By Red Smith

ILE D'ANTICOSTI, Quebec, July 30 (NYT).—We hold these truths to be self-evident: that if God had intended man for racing, he would have given him four legs like a horse, and that the only sensible way to travel is in a yellow convertible with the top down.

With Montreal heaving and panting with foot-racers in this second week of the Olympics, it was obviously the right time to put children's games aside and come off to Anticosti Island to kill a salmon.

Anticosti lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence northeast of the Gaspe Peninsula and men have been making war on salmon here since Frontenac, the governor of New France, granted it to Louis Joliet in 1680 as a reward for discovering the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

(To be sure, Desoto got to Mississippi first but he was a Spaniard and the French had never heard of him.)

After almost 300 years of hand-to-fin combat, the human population of the island has grown to 235 and the fish are reduced to a few million.

To reach Anticosti you fly Quebecair from Montreal to Quebec to Baie Comeau to Sept Iles, then change to a subsidiary airline called Les Ailes du Nord (Wings of the North), which serves the island metropolis of Port Menier in leisurely fashion. You can get to the island in about 4 hours and get off in less than a lifetime, fog permitting. Your luggage takes a little longer—say about three days.

Joliet built a fort here and established cod and seal fisheries. After a century or so the island passed to other ownership and in 1895 it was bought by Henri Menier, the French chocolate king.

He stocked it with elk, buffalo and other fauna and built a château that burned down in 1953. He also evicted several hundred squatters who were doing a lively business in salvaging goods from shipwrecks.

Since Jacques Cartier discovered Anticosti in 1535 it has been the scene of more than 400 wrecks with loss of 4,000 lives but not all were purposely arranged by the squatters.

In 1926 the Consolidated Paper Co. bought the island from Menier's heirs. Until two years ago the company continued to lease fishing rights on salmon rivers where Menier had built camps. Then the province of Quebec bought Anticosti as a provincial park.

There are now three camps accommodating four fishermen each (for hunters in deer season) for $125 a person for a minimum of two days and three camps with eight beds each at $1,000 or $1,600 a person for six days. All rates include meals and guides.

When the Wings of the North sat down on the gravel landing strip at Port Menier the cargo included Pierre d'Auteuil of the Ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, one fisherman, one fisherperson and no luggage.

Ah, well, said Pierre, who is young and hopeful, there should be clothing, boots and fishing tackle at Rivière à la Loutre (Otter River).

He introduced Paul Boulet, who would guide the party. Paul is ruggedly handsome, dark, with curly black hair and deep, lustrous eyes. He has been guiding for 10 years. Mario Andretti should have his way with a Ford pickup truck.

In Quebec, Harold Martel of the Ministry of Tourism of the Hunt and the Fish had said the streams on Anticosti were so low the salmon were committing hara-kiri on rocks but Paul reported that a good rain two nights back had raised La Loutre a couple of inches and started fish moving. La Loutre was 55 miles away, he said, on the south shore.

Deer Me

It was only a mile or so as the pickup lurches before the fisherperson spotted a deer in the evergreens beside the road. Paul said the island, about 150 miles by 35 at its widest point, had a deer population of 60,000. They are descendants of 150 bucks and does imported in 1897.

Moments later the fisherperson saw a second deer, a second doe, then a fawn. Around a bend, the truck struck startled a fawn in the road posing for a calendar. He made for the woods where his mom waited.

Farther on a mother and child made way for the pickup, the fawn leaping to safety, the doe taking her time. Paul turned off on a side road where a buck was just leading a doe out of the forest to show her his etchings. Finally, beside a stream near journey's end, Pierre saw still another deer, the 10th of the drive.

The lodge at La Loutre is a simple frame house on a rise beside the river about 300 yards from its mouth, commanding a view of forest and sea. It is the oldest of the camps, opened in 1918. Paul said that before there were roads, fishermen reached it by boat and rode horseback to the pools.

A stove in the living room burns bottled gas and on a wall is a color photograph marked "Wilson Pool! July, 1967." It shows 30 salmon abreast in clear water.

With a couple of hours of daylight after dinner, Paul drove to a pool he called Quatorze (Fourteen). Here the stream runs swiftly between low gravel banks and turns square left against limestone ledges with a big eddy to the right.

Paul stationed Pierre and the fisherman at the head of the riffle, the fisherperson near the tail. The fisherman worked the riffle once without result and was walking back upstream, towing his fly, when he felt weight on the line. A brook trout of about 15 inches was trying to eat the black ghost. The trout was for breakfast.

Pierre's rod tipped bent and a shaft of silver shot out of the darkening pool. The fish leaped three times before Paul got a landing net under it. It was a young salmon, a grilse. On Anticosti, Paul said, salmon run from three to 10 pounds and those under four are considered grilse. "Paul said the fish I catched was about three and a half pound," Pierre reported later.

Since arrival at Quatorze, each visitor had worn a halo of tiny black flies, aggressively carnivorous. They concentrated on ears, bald spots, temples and necks, and wherever they hit they drew blood. A hat would have been some protection. In the missing luggage were two hats.

"Why don't they bite you, Paul?" the fisherperson asked as twilight came on and the clouds of insects thickened.

"They are used to me," Paul said. "We get along."

By bedtime, each bite had raised a lump the size of a hickory nut. The fisherman had often been called a knucklehead. This time it fit.

Beat Tigers' Hurler, 1-0

Fidrych Good, Orioles Better

DETROIT, July 30 (UPI).—Mark (the Bird) Fidrych, who completed his 13th game, struck out a personal season high of eight and lowered his major league-leading earned run average to 1.80. He didn't pitch well enought to win.

Rudy May did, however, hurling a six-hitter to lead Baltimore to a 1-0 victory over Detroit last night for its fourth consecutive victory as manager Earl Weaver sat out the game because of a suspension imposed upon him by American League president Lee Macphail.

"I guess I just didn't pitch well enough to deserve the victory," said Fidrych, who is now 11-3. The run he gave up was unearned.

The Tigers' rookie, who has drawn 334,123 fans in his last eight starts, including 44,068 last night, has not lost a game in which the Tigers have scored at least one run.

"Some days you get runs, and some days you don't," he said. "I guess I'll just go home and beat the hell out of my stereo set."

"He had the fastball tonight," said Tigers' manager Ralph Houk of Fidrych. "How can you really top some of the games he's been pitching for us?"

Weaver, who has been thrown out of eight games this season, was suspended for three days for "conflicts on the field with American League umpires and physical contact with umpire Dale Fore on July 25."

Macphail also fined Orioles' pitcher and 14-game winner Jim Palmer $500 for throwing at New York centerfielder Mickey Rivers.

Weaver called the action "silly" and "unfair."

Palmer hit Rivers in the back in the ninth inning Tuesday after Dock Ellis of New York hit Reggie Jackson beneath the right eye. Jackson was not with the team in its two-game swing through Detroit.

"I can understand his (Macphail's) reason for taking the action he took," said Palmer. "I don't find any great delight in hitting batters. And I know two wrongs don't make a right. But I've seen it happen game after game and it seems we always bear the brunt.

"The irony is, Dock Ellis put somebody in the hospital—and I got fined."

Jackson suffered a severely bruised cheek bone, swollen lips and a puffy face when he was beaned beneath his glasses.

Last night Baltimore got the only run it needed in the fourth as Lee May scored from third when Tigers' second baseman Pedro Garcia juggled a grounder hit by Mark Belanger.

Th victory lifted May's record teo 7-7. He allowed six hits,permitted only two Tigers to reach third and was aided by three double plays.

Reds 9, Padres 3

At Cincinnati, George Foster and Joe Morgan each homered and drove in a total of five runs to pace the Reds to a 9-3 victory over San Diego. Cincinnati rookie right-hander Pat Zachry, with help from reliever Rawly Eastwick, gained his ninth triumph against three losses. Eastwick, who blanked the Padres during the final 3 1-3 innings, gained his 12th save.

Foster's homer, his 21st, came with two on in the first inning off Padres' starter and loser Dave Freisleben and boosted his league-leading RBI total to 86. Morgan's homer, his 18th, came in the eighth and accounted for the Reds' last run. The Cincinnati second baseman also doubled home a run in the sixth.

Pirates 2, Mets 1

At New York, Rennie Stennett scored the tie-breaking run on a double play in the 10th inning as Pittsburgh edged the Mets, 2-1. Stennett opened the 10th against Mets' reliever Skip Lockwood with a single, advanced to third on Al Oliver's single and scored when Bill Robinson bounced into a double play.

The Mets had tied the game in the ninth when Pirates' reliever Bob Moose hit Joe Torre with the bases-loaded to score Ed Kranepool. It was New York's first run in 25 innings.

Phillies 3, Cubs 2

At Philadelphia, Tim McCarver singled home Ollie Brown with two out in the 11th inning to give the Phillies a 3-2 victory over Chicago. Pinch-hitter Brown walked off reliever Darold Knowles with one out. Brown then moved to second on pinch-hitter Garry Maddox's long fly to center field and advanced to third as Jerry Martin was safe on an error by Chicago third baseman Bill Madlock. McCarver followed with his single to center off reliever Joe Coleman.

Red Sox 6, Indians 4

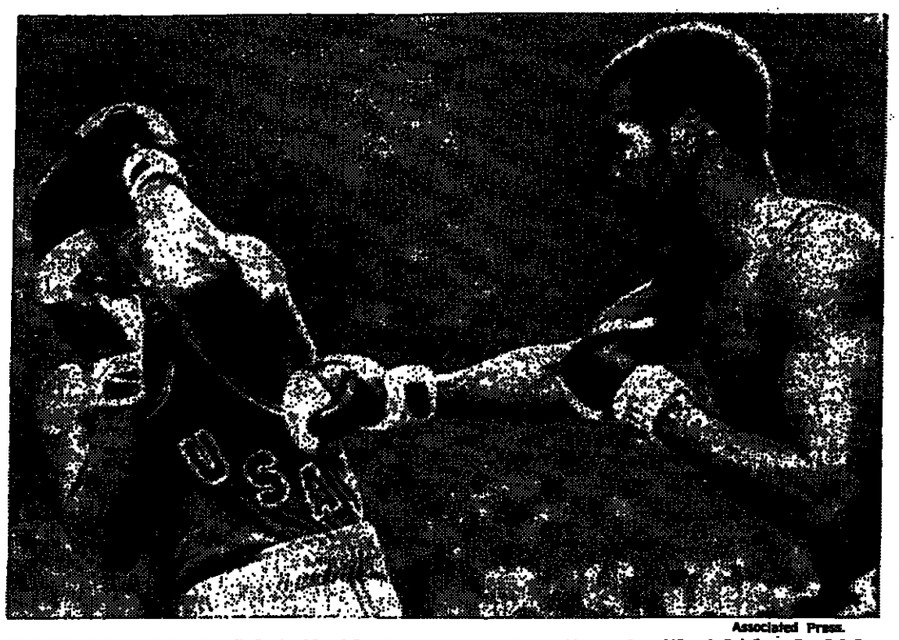
At Boston Bob Montgomery scored the winning run on a wild pitch in the sixth inning and drove in an insurance run in the seventh as the Red Sox downed Cleveland, 6-4. Montgomery, subbing for the injured Carlton Fisk, led off the sixth with a single. Rick Burleson singled and Denny Doyle's sacrifice advanced the runners. Cleveland reliever Don Hood struck out Fred Lynn for the second out of the inning. Hood then uncorked a wild pitch to allow Montgomery to score Boston's fifth run. An inning later, doubles by Dwight Evans and Montgomery produced the Red Sox' final run.

Boog Powell drove in two runs for the Indians with RBI singles in the sixth and seventh innings.

Twins 2, Rangers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Glenn Borgmann drove in the winning run with a fourth-inning single to back up the combined eight-hit pitching of Eddie Bane and Bill Campbell to lead the Twins to a 2-1 victory over Texas. Minnesota scored the go-ahead run in the fourth when Butch Wynegar singled, took second on a sacrifice by Steve Brye and scored on Borgmann's line-drive hit to left.

A near brawl developed in the first inning when Texas starter and loser Jim Umbarger, 7-8, hit Dan Ford in the back with a pitch. Ford started for the mound but was stopped by Rangers' first baseman Mike Hargrove. Both benches and the Rangers' bullpen emptied onto the field, but nothing more than shoving and pushing followed. No punches were thrown.



Associated Press.

RIGHT TO CANVAS—Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson follows through with right hand which knocked out American John Tate in first round of their semi-final heavyweight bout.

Boxers' Different Trips: From Gold to Garbage

MONTREAL, July 30 (AP).—For Teofilo Stevenson, it's probably another gold medal, another I-did-it-for-Fidel, and another time around saying no amount of money can drag him into professional boxing. For John Tate, it's back to his garbage truck.

The big Cuban has one more fight left to become the first heavyweight to win at two consecutive Olympics, and the odds for anyone beating Stevenson here are about the same as announcement that he will turn pro.

Besides knocking out Tate with a short right hand that left the garbage truck driver pawing at the ropes like a toddler in a playpen, Stevenson went through his usual routine about having absolutely no interest in becoming a professional.

"I don't like professional boxing," he said. "I want to be an athlete. If you're a professional you're not an athlete anymore. I am sure Premier Castro will never ask me to become a professional. The Premier knows what's going on in professional boxing."

George Foreman said he saw no reason why Stevenson couldn't become a champion as a professional, but Stevenson ruled out any kind of fighting except with the approval of the International Olympic Committee. This seemed to cover the possibility of an exhibition with Muhammad Ali. "I would do it," Stevenson said of a fight with an Olympic committee okay, "but Fidel would never ask me."

This left Tate saying he wants to become a pro, but without any promoters beating down his door. The 21-year-old had to insist after the fight, "I ain't finished, I ain't gone."

Tate dodged a post-fight news conference, but when a reporter found him in his room in the Olympic village later, he was in a relaxed mood, a comb stuck in his hair like a plastic tiara. He said, "I'm not so disappointed. I think I did pretty good for somebody's been fighting only 19 months."

Tate's left eye, cut in his first fight, was swollen as if stung by a bee, but he wouldn't make any excuses about it.

"I'm not scared of nobody. I went out there to hit him with the jab and didn't. I couldn't get inside like I supposed to. He was pushing me off and the ref warned him. But I just walked into it. He moved a clear shot on me."

Tate called Stevenson the best, but he had been knocked down before, even if he insisted "only the top ranked dudes done it. Stevenson got a lot on it when he throws. So before I got to fight he nailed me."

Despite the defeat and the lack of enthusiasm about his chances, Tate said, "I'm gonna be a pro fighter. It won't stop me. It didn't stop (Duane) Bobick, losing to Stevenson. My chances are better than anybody around."

Till he gets the call, it's back to the truck.

6 Americans, 6 Cubans Get To Fight Final

MONTREAL, July 30 (NYT).—Johnny Tate couldn't handle Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba yesterday, but six other Americans made their teammate's aching jaw feel better by sweeping into the Olympic boxing finals.

Seldom has a U.S. boxing team looked as good as it looked last night before a standing-room crowd of 6,500 impressed viewers at Maurice Richard Arena.

With Howard Davis, Sugar Ray Leonard and Leon Spinks leading the parade, the young Americans assured themselves of at least six silver medals and one bronze in a competition that began two Sundays ago. But they're after gold, and there could be some of that at the end of the rainbow when action shifts to The Forum tomorrow night for finals in 11 classes.

Cuba also put six men into the finals, including Stevenson, a national hero who is trying to become the first heavyweight to win two Olympic gold medals. Stevenson knocked out Tate in the afternoon at 1 minute 29 seconds of the first round with an overhand right that caught the 21-year-old Tennessean on the left side of the jaw and sent him reeling across the ring to a crash landing.

But last night was a different story as Americans dominated the evening part of a daylong program of 22 semifinals. Davis, Leonard and Spinks each scored runaway 5-0 decisions after Leo Randolph and Chuck Mooney had rallied for 4-1 victories in much closer bouts.

Earlier on the afternoon card, before Tate ran into that Stevenson right, Mike Spinks had become the first American finalist by advancing on a "medical default" over Alec Nastac of Romania. Spinks, whose older brother Leon, easily defeated a light-heavyweight Polish rival, advanced simply by stepping into the ring and having his hand raised by the referee in what is known as a walkover.

Surprisingly, only one Soviet fighter made the finals. The Soviet Union and Poland both had been favored over the United States team, with Cuba rated No. 1.

Romania, North Korea and East Germany each gained two spots in the finals. Other nations represented, with one man apiece, are Poland, Yugoslavia and Venezuela.

Baseball Agents Plead Case Before Committee of Congress

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP).—They testified all at once, side by side, yesterday at the witness table before the House Select Committee on professional sports, like three little bears, repeating one another, saying the right thing at the right time.

The questions went to Mary Blackman, Jack Mills, and Jerry Kapstein, player agents with so many clients they could pull off a selective strike if they were of a mind to.

They were as unruffled as if nobody had told them that Ronald Roberts, one of their own from Canada, who also is executive director of the World Hockey Association Players' Union, had informed the congressmen on Wednesday that "agents are grossly overpaid" and "ripping off" athletes.

As it turned out, hell hath no fury like an agent spurned by Charlie Finley, owner of the Oakland athletics.

Rep. Gillis Long, D-La., finally touched a sensitive nerve, asking Kapstein about Finley's clash with baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Kapstein responded: "Finley said my astronomical demands for Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers forced him to sell them. That is a total falsehood. He could have signed either of them in February for 15 per cent of what he sold one player for ($1 million).

"They were prepared to sign, for one year or on a multi-year contract."

Kapstein said reports of his offering Fingers to Finley for $145,000 and Rudi for $125,000 were definitely in the ballpark.

"Those offers by us came off after Finley put them on sale and Kuhn stopped the deals. Finley could have had the players for an option year, too. A bargain with 20-per-cent cuts in salaries."

Kapstein added that "we were disappointed that Finley did not sign early on five players—Bert Campaneris, Gene Tenace, Ken Holtzman, and Fingers and Rudi—for less than he would get from the sale of one player.

"All like the Oakland area and were willing to take substantially less than they could get on the open market. Finley did nothing but ridicule me and my players. He refused to negotiate."

Congressman Long asked, "You don't deny Finley had the right to sell them?" And Kapstein surprised Long by saying, "He had the right to sell because he owned their contracts."

"Then you're saying Kuhn was wrong in halting the sales?"

"Yes. If we let the commissioner do this on that transaction, then he can cancel trades on anyone else. The principle involved is totally unfair."

Kapstein noted that "Fingers and Rudi were ready to go to Boston. They went to the ballpark every day ready to work. To their credit, they didn't like the deal but didn't stand on a soapbox and say their freedom was violated."

Kapstein remarked that among upward of 50 players he represents are six Cincinnati Reds. Agent Mills said he represented about 50 football players.

Agent Blackman had a jolting suggestion for the pro football establishment, saying. "I personally would love to see restraints (like the reserve system) wiped out; perhaps have a trial period (like with the elesed anti-blackout law) with a free market system."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	60	36	.625	—
Baltimore	50	48	.510	11
Cleveland	47	49	.490	13
Detroit	47	52	.475	13 1/2
Boston	44	53	.454	16 1/2
Milwaukee	43	53	.447	17

Western Division

Kansas City	60	36	.612	—
Oakland	52	47	.530	8
Minnesota	49	50	.495	11 1/2
Texas	47	51	.480	13
Chicago	45	54	.455	15 1/2
California	43	59	.422	19

Thursday's Results

Boston 6, Cleveland 4.
Minnesota 2, Texas 1.
Baltimore 1, Detroit 0.

Friday's Games

Cleveland at Milwaukee, 2, n.
New York at Boston, n.
Baltimore at Detroit, n.
Texas at Kansas City, n.
Oakland at Minnesota, n.
Chicago at California, n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	66	31	.680	—
Pittsburgh	55	43	.561	11 1/2
New York	51	51	.500	17 1/2
St. Louis	42	54	.438	23 1/2
Chicago	41	58	.410	26 1/2
Montreal	33	60	.355	31

Western Division

Cincinnati	63	38	.624	—
Los Angeles	55	44	.556	7
Houston	52	51	.505	12
San Diego	49	53	.480	14 1/2
Atlanta	45	54	.455	17
San Francisco	44	58	.431	19 1/2

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.
Cincinnati 9, San Diego 3.

Friday's Games

St. Louis at Chicago.
San Diego at Cincinnati, 2, n.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, n.
Philadelphia at New York, n.
Atlanta at Houston, n.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, n

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	001	001	000	00	2	10	1
Phila.	000	011	000	01	3	11	1

R. Reuschel, Knowles (11), Coleman (11) and Mitterwald; Carlton, Garber (11) and McCarver. W—Garber (5-3). L—Knowles (3-4). HR—Luzinski (15th).

Pittsburgh	000	100	000	1	2	10	0
New York	000	000	001	0	1	10	0

Booker, Hernandez (7), Moose (8), Tekulve (9) and Dyer, Sanguillen (4); Lolich, Lockwood (10) and Grote, Hodges (10). W—Tekulve (2-1). L—Lockwood (5-5).

San Diego	001	002	000	3	7	1	
Cincinnati	302	002	01x	9	11	1	

Freisleben, Johnson (3), Tomlin (8). A. Foster (7) and Kendall; Zachry, Eastwick (6) and Bench. W—Zachry (9-8). L—Freisleben (6-6). HR—G. Foster (21st), Morgan (18th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas	000	100	000	1	5	0	
Minnesota	100	100	00x	2	5	1	

Umbarger (7-8) and Sundberg; Bane, Campbell (6) and Borgmann. W—Bane (4-5).

Cleveland	010	001	200	4	14	3	
Boston	103	001	10x	6	14	1	

Dobson, Buskey (3), Hood (6), Laroche (8) and Fosse; Wise, Willoughby (7), Lee (7) and Montgomery. W—Wise (8-8). L—Dobson (11-9).

Baltimore	000	100	000	1	6	1	
Detroit	000	000	000	0	6	1	

R. May (7-7) and Duncan; Fidrych (11-3) and Kimm, Weckenfuss (9).

NFL Teams Put On Full Exhibition

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—All 28 of the National Football League's teams will be in action this weekend with the first full schedule of preseason games. There are 11 tomorrow, beginning in the afternoon with Cleveland against Baltimore at Lincoln, Neb., where the Browns drew 46,000 last year against Atlanta.

Against New Orleans, the Steelers hope to play the rookies who did not get a chance in the shortened All-Star Game last Friday night in Chicago.

The Saints will have Bobby Douglas, the former Bear, at quarterback because Archie Manning, following arm surgery, won't be ready for a month. Both sides will be air-conditioned at 72 degrees in the Superdome.

Vic Washington will take O.J. Simpson's place at halfback for Buffalo against Detroit. The Lions, out to pass Minnesota this year, have to determine a No. 1 quarterback among Bill Munson, Greg Landry and Joe Reed.

The Redskins take on Atlanta already worrying about injuries to their vulnerable offensive line. John Riggins is hurt and will not play.

The Tampa Bay Buccaneers make their debut against the Rams in Los Angeles with Steve Spurrier at quarterback. Missing from the Rams' offensive line will be the retired Charlie Cowan and Joe Scibelli, who played there together for 15 years, missing only 16 games.

With Chuck Foreman holding out and Ed Marinaro gone to the Jets, the Vikings will try several new backs against Miami. Jake Scott will be at safety for the Dolphins. He and coach Don Shula have agreed to quit feuding.

Randy White will be at middle linebacker for Dallas against Oakland in place of Lee Roy Jordan, who is still on the team starting his 14th season. But White is expected to be even better than Jordan. Fred Steinfort, a rookie from Boston College, will be kicking for the Raiders, who expect him to replace 43-year-old George Blanda.

Mike Boryla, who had poor statistics last year, will be the Eagles's quarterback at San Diego, Eagles' quarterback at San Diego, duce Joe Washington, the darting rookie runner and win back disgruntled fans.

Steve Ramsey will be the quarterback for the Denver Broncos at home against Chicago. He replaces the retired Charlie Johnson. Bob Avellini, who won the job last year, is the Bears' quarterback.

Green Bay also introduces a new quarterback in Lynn Dickey against Cincinnati at home. The franchise seems to be riding on Dickey, who was obtained from Houston. The Eagles will work on a beefed-up running attack in a serious bid to reach the Super Bowl.

On Sunday, at home in the Kingdome Stadium, the new Seattle Seahawks will have one rookie in their starting lineup against San Francisco. That's Sherman Smith, a running back who played quarterback at Miami of Ohio. The 49ers begin with a new coach, Monte Clark, and a new quarterback, Jim Plunkett.

The 14th game of the weekend comes on Monday night with Houston at Kansas City. The exhibition campaign continues through Sept. 5 and the season opens Sept. 12. About 300 players will be dropped from the squad ranks next Tuesday with the first cut to a mandatory total of 60 for each team.

Transitions

BASEBALL

ATLANTA—Signed Willie Montanez, first baseman, to multi-year contract.

BASKETBALL

CHICAGO — Signed Tom Paulin, guard, sixth-round draft choice.
PHILADELPHIA — Signed Caldwell Jones, center.

FOOTBALL

BUFFALO — Signed John Leypoldt, kicker; Dwight Harrison, defensive back; Bo Cornell, linebacker; Don Craft, defensive tackle; Mary Bateman, punter; Willie Parker, offensive lineman; Steve Schnarr, fullback, and John Holland, wide receiver.

A Russian Diver, 17, Defects; Moscow Assails 'Provocation'

(Continued from Page 1)

July 29, the athlete Sergei Nemtsanov, who has not yet reached adulthood, disappeared from the Olympic village. Taking into consideration his age and the state of depression he was in because he did not succeed in the Games, one could suppose that he acted without reflection. But it is completely clear that this incident represents one of the elements of the preplanned provocation campaign directed against the Soviet delegation."

The Soviet statement said its Olympic officials asked that "immediate measures" be taken to return Nemtsanov.

Nemtsanov, who placed ninth in the platform-diving competition, was European junior champion last year in both the platform and springboard events. He is a high school student.

An immigration inspector said the Canadian government was responsible for him because of his age and the fact that he had no known relatives in the country.

The Soviet statement charged that "from the moment Soviet athletes set foot on Canadian soil they constantly were subjected to the actions of hostile elements."

Referring to rumors last Sunday that former sprint gold medal winner Valery Borzov had defected, the Soviet statement said they were circulated deliberately as he was preparing for a major competition—the 200-meter race—which he failed to enter. "There were even threats to kill Valery Borzov," the statement said.

The Russians complained that these "provocations" had gone unpunished.

'Shameful Stories'

The statement said the popularity of the Soviet athletes probably upset some people.

"It suffices to recall the shameful stories in the press that the training of Olympic hostesses included the question of their behavior toward the athletes so that they would betray their country," the statement said.

It did not elaborate but sources close to the Soviet team said Soviet officials believed that a young Canadian woman might have been involved in Nemtsanov's disappearance.

The Romanian rower who asked for asylum last week told reporters he was helped to flee the Olympic village by an Olympic hostess.

A spokesman for the Montreal Olympic organizers denied today that hostesses had helped any athlete from a Communist country to seek asylum.

More Requests Expected

Immigration authorities expect that there may be a stream of requests by Eastern European athletes for refugee status here. The authorities are prepared for an influx of refugee applications because many defected during the 1972 Games in Munich.

A Canadian spokesman said: "We are trying to contact Nemtsanov to arrange a meeting between him and Soviet officials. But this would only take place if he agrees and there would be a Canadian representative present. That is normal procedure."

Hunt's McLaren Leads Qualifiers

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, July 30 (Reuters).—Britain's James Hunt, battling to catch up with reigning world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, recorded the fastest time in the first day's practice here today for the West German Formula One Grand Prix on Sunday.

Hunt, in a McLaren-Ford, was almost a second faster than Lauda, who drove a Ferrari around the Nuerburgring circuit, rated the world's most dangerous grand prix track. It has more than 170 corners and bends.

The Briton, 28, clocked 7 minutes 5.5 seconds on the twisting 14.2-mile circuit for an average speed of 119.76 miles an hour.

In the world drivers' championship standings, Lauda leads with 58 points, with Hunt his nearest challenger at 35 points after victories in the last two races, in France and Britain.

Italy's Vittorio Brambilla had a narrow escape when his March-Ford crashed after becoming airborne at the fast left-hand Hocheichen Bend. Brambilla was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he completed tehe session in a spare machine.

The drivers have one more practice session, tomorrow afternoon, to decide the starting grid positions in the race which is the 10th in the grand prix series.

Bantamweight Defense

MEXICO CITY, July 30 (Reuters).—Mexico's Carlos Zarate, the World Boxing Council bantamweight champion, will defend his title against Australia's Paul Ferreri in Los Angeles on Aug 28, it has been announced here. It will be Zarate's first defense since he took the crown from fellow-countryman Rodolfo Martinez on May 8.

Russian Triumphant in Judo

MONTREAL, July 30.—This is the latest group of Olympic medal winners:

Judo

Vladimir Nevzorov of the Soviet Union used some fancy footwork to gain the light-middleweight gold medal in the Olympics over Kuji Kuramoto of Japan. Patrick Vial of France defeated Vaccinuf Morrison of Britain for the bronze medal in the A-pool repechage, and Marian Talaj of Poland beat Changsum Lee of Korea for the bronze medal in the B-pool repechage.

Nevzorov gained an early 1-0 advantage with a side flip and made it 2-0 with 2:45 gone in the 10-minute final with an ankle throw. The Russian took a 3-0 advantage 43 seconds later when he put Kuramoto on the floor with a hip throw. The Russian nearly had the bout won at the halfway mark when he executed a neat body slam as he grabbed Kuramoto by the arm and shoulder and put him on the floor to gain a half point.

Equestrian

The powerful West German dressage team easily won the Olympic team gold medal, with all three team riders placing ninth or better. Switzerland, led by European dressage champion Christine Stueckelberger, took the silver team medal and the United States the bronze. It was only the fourth time the Americans have ever taken a team dressage medal.

The Germans scored 5,155 points, the Swiss 4,694 and the United States 4,647.

Stueckelberger, 29, executed the finest dressage in the two-day event aboard Granat, scoring 1,869 points. The two veteran German riders, Harry Boldt and Dr. Reiner Klimke were second and third.

Fencing

Calle von Essen, subbing for an injured teammate, defeated the world champion to lead Sweden to victory over West Germany and his country's first-ever gold medal in Olympic epee team fencing. Von Essen replaced Goran Flodstrom, who was unable to continue after being struck in the rib cage on a thrust by West Germany's Jurgen Hehn. Hehn, who won the individual silver medal last week, broke out of a 4-4 tie to beat Von Essen, but the 36-year-old Swede got his revenge later when he defeated individual gold medalist Alexander Pusch to start the Swedes on a streak of three straight bout victories and an 8-5 triumph over the West Germans.

Switzerland won the bronze medal by defeating Hungary, which had won the gold the three previous Olympics.



United Press International.

…NG BACK IN VICTORY—Alberto Juantorena wins and watches Fred Newhouse.

Cuban Makes the 400-800 Double Very Possible

By Robert Fachet

MONTREAL, July 30 (WP).—Alberto Juantorena of Cuba completed the impossible double yesterday adding the Olympic 400-meter title to his 800 triumph of Sunday. He became the first man to win both events in one Olympics.

Irena Szewinska, a 30-year-old Pole, earned her seventh medal in five events in four Olympics by setting a world record of 49.29 seconds in the women's version of *the event*.

For a while, Juantorena's two gold medals were equal to the U.S. track and field total. But Arnie Robinson jr. broke the deadlock with a gold-medal leap of 27 feet 4 3/4 inches on his first attempt in the long jump. Defending champion Randy Williams earned silver at 26-7 1/4, a far better fate than befell the third American, Larry Myricks, who suffered a broken right ankle while warming up.

East Germany extended its domination of the women's phase to seven gold medals in 10 events. Johanna Schalle took the 100-meter hurdles in 12.77, edging the Soviet Union's Tatiana Angsimova by 1 100th of a second. Evelin Schlaak captured the discus at 226-4 1/2.

Juantorena went out slow from lane two, accelerated on the backstretch and overhauled bronze medalist Herman Frazier in lane three, rounding the second turn. It was not until the stretch drive, however, that he powered past the straining Newhouse, who clocked 44.40.

Juantorena then took a leisurely victory lap, while the Americans watched the rerun on the scoreboard in disbelief.

"I didn't think anyone was near me coming off the curve," Newhouse said. "Then with 20 meters left, I knew he was there. I had it wide open then. He's an excellent runner, one of the best of all time."

"*My tactics developed* as the race developed," Juantorena said. "I saw Herman in front of me and I knew he and Newhouse were the most dangerous. I felt if I *stayed with them* I had a chance. I was certain I would win in the last 50 meters. I always saw some strength until the final 50 meters."

Newhouse, *six inches shorter* and 35 pounds lighter than Juantorena saved nothing.

"That was everything I had, Newhouse said. "I've planned all *year for* the Olympic final. I thought 44.6 would win it. I went even faster, but not fast enough."

Szewinska destroyed the women's 400 field. Her chief challenger, Christine Brehmer of East Germany, was far back in 50.51.

A major disappointment for the Soviet Union was the failure of women's world discus champion, Faina Melnik. Melnik was originally awarded a silver medal, but the judges decided her best throw was illegal and disallowed it. That dropped her to fourth place, with Schlaak taking the gold. In the revised result, Maria Vergova of Bulgaria placed second and the bronze went to East Germany's Gabrielle Hinzmann.

With two days left of Olympic track, the American men have three gold, four silver and six bronze medals. Cuba is the next closest in gold with two and the Soviet Union is next in total medals with seven to the Americans' 13.

It is no contest among the women. The East Germans have seven gold, three silver and four bronze medals in the 10 events, with more medals to come.

Angry Stones

MONTREAL, July 30 (UPI).—Dwight Stones, loudly booed by Canadian *fans while qualifying* for the high jump final, said today that unless the harassment ceases, "they'll be sorry they gave me so much static."

Stones, who holds the world record of 7 feet 7 inches in the high jump, says he probably will conform to the *stringent* Olympic rules "to keep from turning this into a confrontation between the United States and Canada," but added, "I'll go berserk when I get off the victory stand."

Stones said what bothers him about the crowd reaction is that, while the Canadians are annoying him, the American fans have started bothering the Canadian jumpers in retaliation.

"I don't want Canada and the United States to get into a shouting match," he said. "I don't mind; I just turn it off. But that's not fair to the other jumpers."

Stones, who set the world record in Philadelphia in June, stirred a controversy when he criticized Olympic facilities in Montreal but said his statements were taken out of context.

"I was misquoted in some newspapers," said *the tall, slender* redhead. "I never said I hated French Canadians. What I said was that the Olympic officials in Montreal were rude not to have *gotten the stadium* ready in six years.

"The grass is so bad I almost sprained my ankle, and I've been getting shin splints from running on the hard surface."

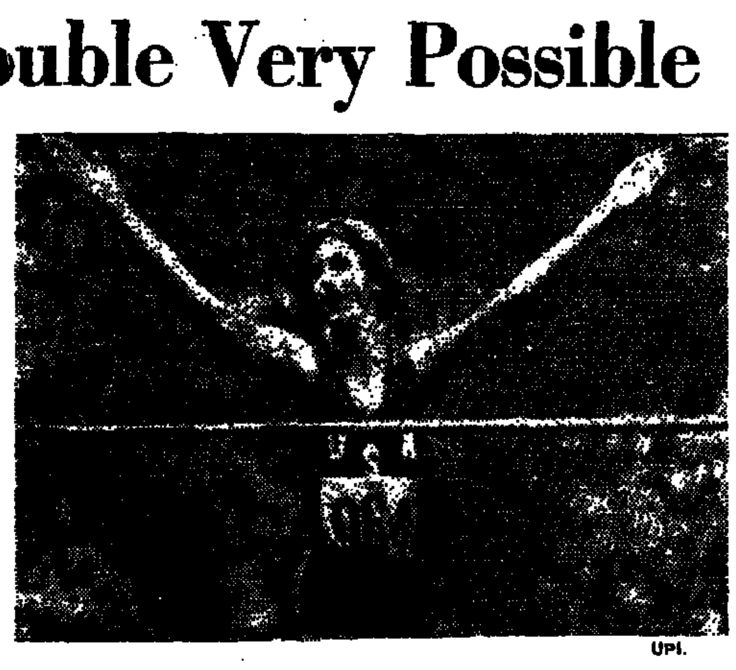
Stones came to Montreal for the opening ceremony of the Olympics, then left a couple of days later to spend a week training *in Los Angeles*.

Stones needed two jumps to qualify for the final at a height of 7 feet 1 inch. The Canadians in the crowd booed after he missed on his first attempt, then yelled in an effort to distract him on his second try.

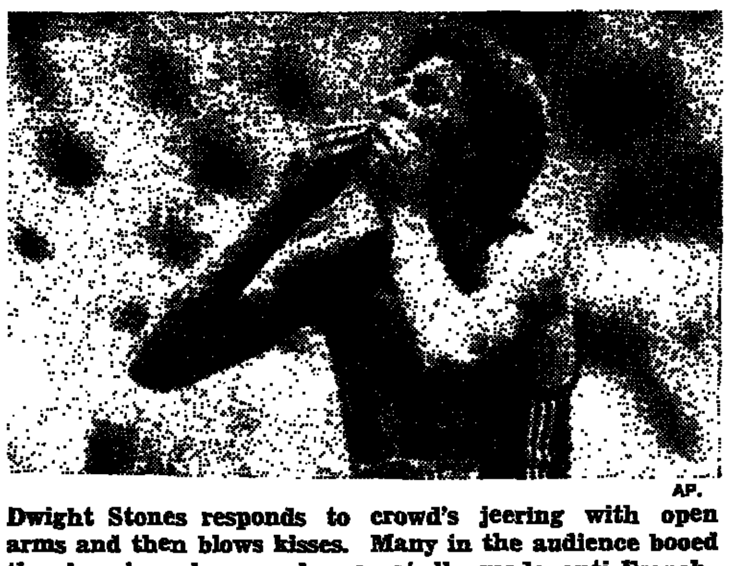
"One of the officials made me upset the first time," said Stones. "He was giving me a hard time about wearing my Mickey Mouse shirt. I felt he was being unfair because he didn't say anything to (Bill) Jankunis (another American high jumper), who was wearing a Dodge Charger shirt."

Jankunis appeared upset by the crowds booing of Stones.

"I think it's kind of stupid," said Jankunis, who also made the final. "The whole thing is a lot of nonsense. I think all that booing disturbs some of the other people trying to qualify more than it did Dwight."



UPI.



AP.

Dwight Stones responds to crowd's jeering with open arms and then blows kisses. Many in the audience booed the American because he reportedly made anti-French-Canadian statements to the press which he later denied.

…antorena: 'He Ain't God, But He's Exceptional'

…y Dwight Chapin

…TREAL, July 30.—He looks …ges Caan, the actor. He …e Secretariat, the horse. … Alberto Juantorena of …ho yesterday did what had …viously impossible in the …s, winning the 400 me…go with his victory in the …rs four days ago.

…ouble was unprecedented …unexpected. Not the way …na had ground everyone …setting a world 800 rec…

…was no record in the 400 …y. But Juantorena had to … (just four-tenths of a …ff Lee Evans' world mark) … Fred Newhouse of the … States, with American … Frazier third.

…Americans' strategy was …

…simply have to be in front …early to beat him," Frazier …We were all trying to do a …st 100 to take away some …finish."

…ame plan worked nicely …uantorena started eating … of ground with those …nyan strides of his. (He …lly has about a nine-foot

Newhouse still led coming into the turn for home.

"I was thinking to myself, 'Hey, I got the gold medal,'" he said.

Then there were 50 meters to go, and here came Juantorena, working a little harder than usual but still blazing.

"I didn't really think about Juantorena until 20 yards or so from the end," Newhouse said. "Then I realized he was right there with me."

And then he was gone, across the tape, a yard ahead of Newhouse.

The Cuban was asked about his strategy.

"I saw Herman (Frazier) in front of me early," he said. "And I knew he and Newhouse would be the most dangerous. I kept close to them. I felt if I could stay with them all the way I'd have a chance. With 50 meters left I made my push."

It was more of a blastoff, as if Juantorena pushed a nuclear fission button.

Newhouse was asked just how good Juantorena is.

"He ain't God," Fred answered. "but he's exceptional."

Speaking in another part of the press center, Frazier was saying, "I don't think anybody's going to sit down and worship him but he's awfully good. It really has to be the test of a great athlete to run the 800, then the 400. If I'd done that, I wouldn't be standing up today, I'll tell you."

Juantorena was not only standing tall, he was barely breathing hard as he accepted congratulations from fellow-countrymen such as heavyweight boxer Teofilo Stevenson, who knocked out American John Tate early and then rushed over to watch Alberto run.

Mal Whitfield, who came close to the double in 1952, winning the 800 and finished second in the 400, said of Juantorena yesterday: "He's phenomenal. He has about a nine-foot stride. I had an eight-foot stride. He reminds me of myself out there. He's what the future's going to be about in running."

But is he?

Former pole-vault gold medalist Bob Seagren said Juantorena "is a freak, an oddity. He's so incredibly fantastic he frightens me."

What the 6-foot 2 3/4-inch Cuban also is is the first non-American winner of the 400 since 1952, in what is becoming an awfully familiar pattern here.

Juantorena seems to think it figures.

"The U.S. athletes are strong," he said, "but not invincible."

And what happens with one of history's most intriguing Olympic champions now?

He'll return to Havana where he lives with his wife, his 19-month-old daughter, his two sisters-in-law and his mother-in-law, and if he can get a word in edgewise, he'll try to talk *his* wife (a former gymnast) into making their daughter a runner rather than a Nadia Comaneci. So far he hasn't had much success.

He'll continue graduate studies in economics.

He'll probably cut a ceremonial sugar cane stalk or two, and accept the acclaim of a nation that probably would give him Castro's job, if Fidel said it was okay.

After his race yesterday, Juantorena stood calmly under the stands while his competitors were gasping all around, and spoke—again in English—about his monumental achievement.

"I like to attack with 150 meters to go," he said. "In the last 50 meters, I thought I showed a little power, no? But I have power, no? It is a power race, no?"

Yes, Juantorena, it is. And viva.

© *Los Angeles Times*

American Long Jumper Finishes a Climb to Gold

By Neil Amdur

MONTREAL, July 30 (NYT).—They call it Kelton Hill, this piece of unused real estate that sits next to a highway in San Diego and runs almost straight up.

Several times a week, while his wife held down two jobs and paid the bills, Arnie Robinson would practice sprinting up the hill at full speed as if he were on a long-jump runway.

Every Sunday morning, Robinson and Bob Beamon, the former Olympic champion, would trek out to Balboa Stadium and run the 50 stadium steps until their legs ached.

In the back of Robinson's mind was *only* one thought—winning the Olympic gold medal that had eluded him four years before in Munich. Yesterday, in another version of the American dream, Robinson got his gold, leaping 27 feet 4 3/4 inches on the first jump of the competition.

Four years ago, the success story of the Olympics was Vince Matthews. The Brooklyn, N.Y., quarter-miler who climbed fences at night after work to train. Robinson, a bronze medalist in Munich, was without a job for three years after leaving the Army in 1973, living off his wife's earnings and money from his parents.

"She put me through the last three years," Robinson said yesterday of his wife Cynthia. "She was working as a counselor at San Diego State and took on a job as a part-time model because we needed the money. She knew how much I wanted to compete and I couldn't give it up because I had performed so poorly in Munich."

Robinson had become America's most consistent long jumper in recent years. But several weeks ago, he developed what he described as a "severe abdominal problem" that curtailed his workout schedule and threatened to keep him from competing.

"I couldn't sprint or jump," he said. "But I went to see this doctor (Leroy Perry, a Los Angeles chiropractor) and he helped me. I owe 50 per cent of my gold medal to myself and I owe 50 per cent to Dr. Perry."

Robinson said Perry, who has treated a number of top American athletes, helped relieve the pressure in certain areas around the hip and abdomen.

"It was no miracle, only the Lord above can do miracles, but *it was damn near it*," Robinson said.

Robinson said his strategy in yesterday's final was to push for as big a first jump as possible.

"I was *trying to eliminate the* rest of the competitors early," he said. "I knew if I got a good jump I might psyche everybody except Randy (Williams, the silver medalist). *Randy is used to* those kind of tactics.

"I had some doubts about whether the mark would hold up for the gold medal because there were a lot of good jumpers, but I knew it would be good for a medal. As the competition got down to the last three, the runway got slower and the jumpers started getting tight. That's when I knew it would hold up."

Williams, the defending Olympic champion who took the silver medal, had been rooming with Robinson in the Olympic village.

"Arnie's been jumping so well that it's been difficult getting back on top with him out there at *27 feet every week*," *he* said.

Robinson acknowledged that the pressure would increase on amateur athletes in the United States who try to compete at the international level.

"It's tough to beat athletes from other countries when they are kept like professionals," he said, urging government subsidies of $10,000 a year for America's top amateurs. "When we get to Moscow in '80, there will be some big surprises when we win even less than here."

And yet the Mrs. Robinsons of America continue to keep the faith.

"Hey, listen," Robinson said. "There's no way I could have done "There's no way I could have done it without her. Everytime I not running, I would think about all the sacrifices she was making. That kept me going."

Robinson gives himself another year before calling it quits. Meanwhile he will begin pursuing a job in earnest, hopefully in teaching.

"No more hills, no more stadium steps," the lanky 6-foot 2-inch 165-pounder said with a smile of relief. "Now I want to get serious about other things. I've got what I came here for."

Motherhood Also Leads To Victories

MONTREAL, July 30 (UPI).—The fastest mother in the world looked at a photograph of her 6-year-old son and advocated motherhood for winning Olympic gold medals.

"After motherhood, I was much stronger," 30-year-old Polish runner Irena Szewinska *said* yesterday, celebrating her 400-meter triumph 12 years after winning her first gold medal.

Szewinska knew this would be *her last Olympics* and *she went* out in style, slicing nearly half a second off her world record to clock 49.29 seconds. Left 10 meters in her wake was the girl tipped as Szewinska's successor, 18-year-old East German Christina Brehmer, the only other woman to have broken through the 50-second barrier.

"I am happy to have beaten the best runners in the world to win the gold and break the world record. It is the greatest achievement possible," the veteran of four Olympics said.

The victory boosted *her gold* medal tally to three and she also has two silver and one bronze tucked away. It has been a spectacular career with eight European championship medals in addition to her Olympic honors and 4 world record breaking performances.

The Polish runner says she will be too old by the time the 1980 Moscow Olympics come around, "but I will be running again next year and maybe the following year also."

The Polish star, who graduated in economics from Warsaw University, reached world-wide prominence as a lanky 18 year-old at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Virtually unknown, she came back with three Olympic medals —gold for the 4-by-100-meter relay, silver for long jump and silver in the 200 meters.

By 1965 she had become the best woman athlete in the world. In a meet with the United States she defeated Olympic champions Wyomia Tyus and Edith McGuire over the 100 and 200 meters sprints, won the long jump, helped the Polish relay team to victory and set a world record of 22.7 seconds for the 200 meters.

The following year she won three golds and one silver medal at the European championships and scored a major triumph in the 1968 Mexico Olympics, taking the 200-meter title with a world record and finishing third in the 100.

Russian Soccer Wins a Bronze

MONTREAL, July 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union got goals from Vladimir Onischenko and Leonid Nazarenko yesterday to take the Olympic soccer bronze medal with a 2-0 victory over Brazil.

The Russians, *represented by* the Dynamo Club of Kiev, beat the young and inexperienced Brazilians at the start of each half. Oleg Blokhin's superb centering kick set up the first goal with just six minutes gone. It popped off the head of Onischenko into he lower right corner of the net.

Onischenko had to leave the game late in the first half after he caught a Brazilian elbow in the head.

Summaries of Olympic Games

FENCING

…N'S TEAM EPEE FINAL

… 8, W. Germany 5.

…Match for third place

…land 9, Hungary 3.

JUDO

…IGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT

FINAL

…v, U.S.S.R., d. Kuramoto,

SEMIFINALS

…rance, d. Morrison, Britain; …land, d. Lee, South Korea.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN'S SEMIFINALS

… 3, Cuba 0.

… 3, Japan 2.

…OMEN'S SEMIFINALS

…, 3, Hungary 0.

… South Korea 0.

BOXING

SEMIFINALS

…LIGHT FLYWEIGHT

…les, Cuba, d. Maldonado, …ico.

FLYWEIGHT

…h, U.S., d. Blazynski, Poland.

BANTAMWEIGHT

… U.S., d. Rybakov, U.S.S.R.

FEATHERWEIGHT

… Cuba, d. Paredes, Mexico.

LIGHTWEIGHT

…1. Rusevski, Yugoslavia.

…GHT WELTERWEIGHT

… U.S., d. Szczerba, Poland.

WELTERWEIGHT

…1, E. Germany, d. Zilberiania.

…GHT MIDDLEWEIGHT

… Yugoslavia, d. Garbey, Cuba

MIDDLEWEIGHT

… U.S.S.R., d. Martinez, Cuba

…GHT HEAVYWEIGHT

… U.S., d. Gortat, Poland.

HEAVYWEIGHT

… Romania, d. Hill, Bermuda.

EQUESTRIAN

…AM DRESSAGE FINAL

… Germany, 5155.0; 2. Switzer…0; 3. United States, 4647.0; … 4542.0; 5. Canada, 4538.0; 6. … 4448.0; 7. Netherlands, 438…0; … 4078.0; France, Argentina.

…edal Standings

…competition of Thurs., July 29)

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
…ion	34	33	27	94
…many	32	20	22	74
…tes	24	26	23	73
…nany	10	8	12	30
…	5	8	8	21
…	5	3	10	18
…	5	5	7	17
…	4	1	6	11
…	4	1	0	5
…	3	6	10	19
…itain	3	4	5	12
…	3	2	0	5
…	2	7	2	11
…	2	2	3	7
…akia	2	1	2	5
…	1	2	4	7
…	1	2	2	5
…	1	0	2	3
…	1	1	0	2
…	1	1	0	2
…	1	0	1	2
…	1	0	0	1
…	1	0	0	1
…	0	3	6	9
…is	0	2	3	5
…	0	2	1	3
…	0	2	0	2
…d	0	1	1	2
…	0	1	0	1
…	0	0	4	4
…	0	0	1	1
…	0	0	1	1
…and	0	0	1	1
…	0	0	1	1
…rea	0	0	1	1
…co	0	0	1	1
…	0	0	1	1

…plicate medals awarded in some events.)

ARCHERY

WOMEN

After a total of 216 arrows

1. Ryon, U.S., 1842 (576, 625); 2. Kovpan, U.S.S.R., 1809 (588, 626); 3. Jang, North Korea, 1799 (582, 603); 4. Wilejto, Poland, 1789 (581, 599); 5. Rustamova, U.S.S.R., 1785 (564, 605); 6. Urban, W. Germany, 1780 (579, 590); 7. Lemay, Canada, 1779 (558, 613); 8. Myers, U.S., 1767 (556, 607); 9. Berglund, Sweden, 1740 (510, 606); 10. Han, North Korea, 1738 (559, 573).

MEN

After a total of 216 arrows

1. Pace, U.S., 1889 (592, 634); 2. Michinaga, Japan, 1838 (575, 615); 3. Ferrari, Italy, 1826 (568, 625); 4. McKinney, U.S., 1818 (568, 581); 5. Chandarov, U.S.S.R., 1805 (540, 617); 6. Jervill, Sweden, 1777 (542, 613); 7. Gabriel, W. Germany, 1772 (528, 601); 8. Nishi, Japan, 1772 (546, 597); 9. Spigarelli, Italy, 1770 (521, 611); 10. Svensson, Sweden, 1768 (536, 599)

MEN'S 90-70-50-30 METERS

Progressive Results

1. Pace, U.S., 2220 (592, 834, 844); 2. Michinaga, Japan, 2155 (575, 615, 613); 3. Ferrari, Italy, 2150 (568, 625, 612); 4. McKinney, U.S., 2123 (568, 591, 614); 5. Chandarov, U.S.S.R., 2121 (540, 617, 615); 6. Spigarelli, Italy, 2087 (521, 611, 615); 7. Gabriel, W. Germany, 2088 (528, 601, 621); 8. Nishi, Japan, 2085 (546, 597, 613); 9. Mann, Canada, 2081 (526, 589, 634); 10. Svensson, Sweden, 2079 (526, 699, 611).

WOMEN'S 70-60-50-30 METERS

Progressive Results

1. Ryon, U.S., 2154 (578, 625, 618); 2. Kovpan, U.S.S.R., 2114 (589, 626, 559); 3. Rustamova, U.S.S.R., 2079 (564, 603, 580); 4. Jang, North Korea, 2078 (582, 603, 555); 5. Lemay, Canada, 2076 (558, 613, 584); 5. Wilejto, Poland, 2068 (581, 590, 555); 7. Myers, U.S., 2059 (556, 607, 573); 8. Urban, W. Germany, 2051 (579, 590, 557); 9. Han, North Korea, 2021 (559, 573, 537); 10. Suniar, Indonesia, 2020 (557, 570, 576)

CANOEING

REPECHAGES

Throughout, first three in each heat enter semifinals

MEN'S KAYAK SINGLES 1,000-METER

HEAT ONE—1, Gilman, U.S., 4:16 19; 2 Stark, Czechoslovakia, 4:19.86; 3. Olderahaw, Canada, 4:24.11. HEAT TWO—1, Betancor, Spain, 3:56.03; 2 Cooper, New Zealand, 3:55.52; 3. Eich, W. Germany, 3:58.49. HEAT THREE—1. Genestier, France, 3:59.65; 2. Andersson, Sweden 4:08.62; 3 Pfaff, Austria, 4:14.90

MEN'S CANADIAN SINGLES 1,000-METER

HEAT ONE—1. Icho, France, 4:15.51; 2. Morrison, U.S., 4:18.11; 3. Brushi, Italy, 4:19.11. HEAT TWO—1. Eicke, W. Germany, 4:12.00; 2. Edwards, Canada, 4:14.47; 3. Backlund, Sweden, 4:16.29.

MEN'S KAYAK PAIRS 1,000-METER

HEAT ONE—1. Italy, 3:31.53; 2. Norway, 3:33.24; 3. W. Germany, 3:33.40 HEAT TWO—1. *Romania*, 3:32.66; 2 France, 3:33.92; 3. U.S., 3:36.32. HEAT THREE—1. Canada, 3:36.90; 2. Australia, 3:36.02; 3, Austria, 3:36.22.

MEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS 1,000-METER

HEAT ONE—1. Hungary, 3:44.20; 2. Bulgaria, 3:52.00; 3. Italy, 3:54.57. HEAT TWO—1. W. Germany, 3:50.68; 2. France, 3:51.71; 3. Japan, 3:53.97.

MEN'S KAYAK FOURS 1,000-METERS

HEAT ONE—1. Sweden, 3:08.72; 2 Britain, 3:09.62; 3. Czechoslovakia, 3:10.62. HEAT TWO—1. Hungary, 3:06 93; 2 Belgium, 3:09.71; 3. Canada, 3:11.56

MEN'S KAYAK SINGLES 500-METER

SEMI-FINALS

First three in each heat to final

HEAT ONE—1. Sledziewski, Poland, 1:52.39; 2. Sztanity, Hungary, 1:53.79; 3. Lebas, France, 1:54.64. HEAT TWO—1. Liznnov, U.S.S.R., 1:52.66; 2. Helm, E. Germany, 1:53.21; 4. Perri, Italy, 1:53.99. HEAT THREE—1. Diba, Romania, *1:53.64*; 2. Menendez, Spain, 1:54.66; 3. Parnham, Britain, 1:56.14.

MEN'S CANADIAN SINGLES 500-METER

SEMI-FINALS

First three in each heat to final

HEAT ONE—1. Stephan, E. Germany, 2:07.00; 2. Wood, Canada, 2:09.91; 3. Ananiev, Bulgaria, 2:11.23. HEAT TWO —1. Rogov, U.S.S.R., 2:06.88; 2. Ljubek, Yugoslavia, 2:07.30; 3. Icha, France, 2:10.18. HEAT THREE—1. Szegedi, Hungary, 2:07.50; 2. Patzaichin, Romania, 2:9.34; 3. Eicke, W Germany, 2:11.05.

WOMEN'S KAYAK SINGLES

500-METER SEMI-FINALS

First three in each heat enter final

HEAT ONE—1. Kaminska, Poland, 2:08.48; 2. Hajna, Czechoslovakia, 2:10.31; 3. Peppinhege, W. Germany, 2:11.45. HEAT TWO—1. Korshunova, U.S.S.R., 2:07.90; 2. Rajnai, Hungary, 2:09.39; 3. Gheorghieva, Bulgaria, 2:10.51 HEAT THREE—1. Zirzow, E. Germany, 2:04.21; 2. Mihoreanu, Romania, 2:06.73; 3. Leach, U.S., 2:09.44.

MEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS 500-METER

SEMI-FINALS

First three in each heat enter final

HEAT ONE—1. U.S.S.R., 1:38.65; 2. Hungary, 1:38.92; 3. Belgium, 1:39.58. HEAT TWO—1. E. Germany, 1:39.06; 2. Sweden, 1:39.86; 3. Finland, 1:40.06. HEAT THREE—1. Spain, 1:38.64; 2. Australia, 1:40.01; 3. Romania, 1:40.38.

MEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS 500-METERS

SEMI-FINALS

First three in each heat enter final

HEAT ONE—1. Poland, 1:49.04; 2. Hungary, 1:49.60; 3. Czechoslovakia, 1:51.83. HEAT TWO—1. U.S.S.R., 1:49.29; 2. Canada, 1:50.66; 3. France, 1:50.81. HEAT THREE: 1. Romania, 1:50.56; 2. Bulgaria, 1:51.63; 3. W. Germany, 1:51.89.

WOMEN'S KAYAK PAIRS 500-METER

SEMIFINALS

First three in each heat enter final

HEAT ONE—1. U.S.S.R., 1:54.70; 2. W. Germany, 1:55.31; 3. Czechoslovakia, 1:56.45. HEAT TWO—1. E. Germany, *1:50.56*; 2. *Bulgaria, 1:53.20*; 3. *Poland*, 1:53.50. HEAT THREE—1. Hungary, 1:52.21; 2. Romania, 1:53.38; 3. Canada, 1:56.83.

MEN'S KAYAK SINGLES 500-METER

FINAL

1. *Diba, Romania*, 1:46.41; 2. Sztanity, Hungary, 1:46.95; 3. Helm, E. Germany, 1:48.30; 4. Menendez, Spain, 1:48.40; 5. Sledzewski, Poland, 1:48.49; 6. Liznnov, U.S.S.R., 1:49.21; 7. Perri, Italy, 1:50.27; 8. Parnham, Britain, 1:50.33; 9. Lebas, France, 1:50.48.

WRESTLING

ROUND THREE

FREESTYLE

WELTERWEIGHT

(74 kilograms, 163 pounds)

Barzegar, Iran, d. Spagnoli, Italy, Ashuraliev, U.S.S.R., d. Pavlov, Bulgaria, Pircalabu, Romania, d. Overmark, Finland, Ristov, Yugoslavia, d. Karabin, Czech., Yoo, Korea, d. Renken, Canada, Date, Japan, d. Hempel, E. Germany, Dziedzic, U.S., d. Karlsson, Sweden.

MIDDLEWEIGHT

Motegi, Japan, d. Gochoosvren, Mongolia, Novojilov, U.S.S.R., d. Abilov, Bulgaria, Iorga, Romania, d. Deschatelets, Canada, Peterson, U.S., d. Seger, W. Germany, Usun, Turkey, d. Kovacs, Hungary, Mazur, Poland, d. Diop, Senegal.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT

Paice, Canada, d. Sarr, Senegal, Tediashvili, U.S.S.R., d. Allan, Britain, Andersson, Sweden, d. Neumair, W. Germany, Stottmeister, E. Germany, d. Kurczewski, Poland, Manni, Finland, d. Salah-Ud-Din, Pakistan, Morcov, Romania, d. Lutviev, Bulgaria, Peterson, U.S., d. Yatsu, Japan, Morgan, Cuba, d. Soleimani, Iran.

HEAVYWEIGHT

Shimizu, Japan, d. Stratz, W Germany, Hellickson, U.S., d. Soukhteh-Sarail, Iran, Balaanmunkh, Mongolia, d. Daniar, Canada, Yarygin, U.S.S.R., d. Kostov, Bulgaria, Drozda, Czech., d. Varnik, Argentina.

SUPER HEAVYWEIGHT

Pilabi, Iran, d. Adiiatummr, Mongolia, Balla, Hungary, d. Jackson, U.S., Andiev, U.S.S.R., d. Geris, Canada, *Iscgai, Japan*, d. Mamadou, Senegal, Dinev, Bulgaria, d. Gehrke, E. Germany.

ROUND FOUR

BANTAMWEIGHT

Arai, Japan, d. Li, North Korea,



Keystone.

Arnie Robinson

. . . jump to gold.

Donkov, Bulgaria, d. Zedzicki, Poland, Kheder, Iran, d. Chatzioannidis, Greece, Bruchert, E. Germany, d. Dariev, Yugoslavia, Khoilegdorj, Mongolia, d. Ramos, Cuba.

LIGHTWEIGHT

Pinigin, U.S.S.R., d. Natsagdorj, Mongolia, Miron, Israel, d. Keievitz, Australia, Jekov, Bulgaria, d. Probst, E. Germany, Ramos, Cuba, d. Kocsis, Hungary, Keaser, U.S., d. Weisenberger, W. Germany, Sugawara, Japan, d. Navaii, Iran

LIGHT FLYWEIGHT

Kudo, Japan, d. Heckmann, W. Germany, Khishigbaatar, Mongolia, d. Ozdemir, Turkey, Dmitriev, U.S.S.R., d. Isaaev, Bulgaria, Kim Korea, d. Rouhi, Iran.

FLYWEIGHT

Takada, Japan, d. Stecyk, Poland, Selimov, Bulgaria, d. Abreu, Cuba, Ivanov, U.S.S.R., d. Li, North Korea, Jeon, Korea, d. Gal, Hungary.

FIFTH ROUND

BANTAMWEIGHT

Umin, U.S.S.R., d. Arai, Japan, Donkov, Bulgaria, d. Kheder, Iran, Bruchert, E. Germany, d. Chatzioannidis, Greece.

FOOTBALL

Match for third place

U.S.S.R. 2, Brazil 0.

HOCKEY

Match for 9th and 10th place

Belgium 3, Canada 2.

Match for seventh place

India 2, Malaysia 0.

Match for fifth place

W Germany 9, Spain 1.

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

Match for third place

South Korea 3, Hungary 1.

TRACK AND FIELD

WOMEN'S 400-METER FINAL

1. Szewinska, Poland, 49.29 (WR/OR); 2. Brehmer, E. Germany, 50.51; 3. Streidt, E. Germany, 50.55; 4. Haggman, Finland, 50.56; 5. Bryant, U.S., 50.65; 6. Ingram, U.S., 50.90; 7 Salin, Finland, 50.98; 8. Sapenter, U.S., 51.66.

WOMEN'S DISCUS FINAL

1. Schlaak, E. Germany (226-4.5) (OR); 2. Vergova, Bulgaria (220-9.5); 3. Hinzmann, E. Germany (219-3.4); 4. Melnik, U.S.S.R. (217-10.1); 5. Engel, E. Germany (216-1.6); 6. Menis, Romania (214-6.0); 7. Betancourt, Cuba (209-6.1); 8 Gorbacheva, U.S.S.R., (208-2.4); 9. Romero, Cuba (200-8.8); 10. Andrianova, U.S.S.R., (199-5.6); 11. Haist, Canada (195-11.9); 12. Pfister, Switzerland (187-9.5); 13. Moreau, Canada (183-3.9).

MEN'S LONG JUMP FINAL

1. Robinson, U.S. (27-4.7); 2. Williams, U.S. (26-7.2); 3. Wartenberg, E. Germany (26-3.7); 4. Rousseau, France (26-2.9); 4. De Oliviera, Brazil (26-2.9); 6. Stekic, Yugoslavia (25-10.6); 7. Podlujnyi, U.S.S.R. (25-10.2); 8. Baumgartner, *W. Germany* (25-8.6); 9. Bernhard, Switzerland (25-4.7); 10. Pereverzev, U.S.S.R. (25-1.5); 11. Lewis, Bahamas (24-11.6)

MEN'S 1500-METER HEATS

First three in each heat, plus three fastest losers, enter semifinals

HEAT ONE—1. Nevens, Belgium, 3:44 18; 2. De Jesus, Portugal, 3:44.20; 3 Zemen, Hungary, 3:44.27; 4. Svensson, Sweden, 3.44.42; 5. Hoving, Netherlands, 3:45.00; 6. Centrowitz, U.S. *3.45.02*. HEAT TWO—1. Ovett, Britain, 3.37.89; 2. Wessinghage, W Germany, 3:37.98; 3. Mamede, Portugal, 3:37.98; 4. Mignon, Belgium, 3.38.32; 5. Durkin, U.S., 3:38.89; 6. Ghipu, Romania, 3:39.20. HEAT THREE—1. Walker, New Zealand, 3:36.87; 2. Clement, Britain, 3:37.53; 3. Crouch, Australia, 3:37.97; 4 Craig, Canada, 3:38.00; 5. Gonzales, France, 3:38.59; 6. Malinowski, Poland, 3:41.67. HEAT FOUR—1. Wellmann, W. Germany, 3:39.86; 2. Vandamme, Belgium, 3:39.93; 3. Wohlhuter, U.S., 3:39.94; 4. O'Shaughnessy, Ireland, 3:40.12; 5. Colon, Puerto Rico, 3:42.51; 6 Hogberg, Sweden, 3:47.96. HEAT FIVE —1, Coghlan, Ireland, 3:39.87; 2. Moorcroft, Britain, 3:40.69; 3. Hill, Canada, 3:41.24; 4. Fleschen, W. Germany, 3:42.89; 5 Gysin, Switzerland, 3:42.89; 6. Medina, Cuba, 3:42.71. *QUALIFIERS*—Nevens, De Jesus, Zemen, Ovett, Wessinghage, Mamede, Walker, Clement, Crouch, Wellmann, Vandamme, Wohlhuter, Coghlan, Moorcroft, Hill, Mignon, Craig, Gonzales.

MEN'S 4×100 *METER RELAY HEATS*

First five of each heat and fast one other qualify

HEAT ONE—1. U.S., 38.76; 2. Italy, 39.35; 3. Poland, 39.41; 4. Bermuda, 39.90; 5. Spain, 39.93; 6. Ivory Coast, 40.23 HEAT TWO—1, E. Germany, 39.42; 2. W. Germany, 39.63; 3. U.S.S.R., 39.98; 4. Senegal, 40.40; 5. Thailand, 40.53. HEAT THREE—1. Cuba, 39.54; 2. France, 39.71; 3. Canada, 39.72; 4. Trinidad and Tobago, 40.08; 5. Bahamas 40.47. *QUALIFIERS FOR SEMI-FINALS* —U.S., Italy, Poland, Bermuda, Spain, E. Germany, W. Germany, U.S.S.R., Senegal, Thailand, Cuba, France, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Ivory Coast.

MEN'S 4×100-METER RELAY

SEMI-FINALS

First four in each heat enter final

HEAT ONE—1. U.S., 38.51; 2. Cuba, 39.25; 3. E. Germany, 39.43; 4. Canada, 39.46. HEAT TWO—1. Poland, 39.09; 2. France, 39.33; 3. U.S.S.R., 39.36; 4.

MEN'S HIGH JUMP QUALIFYING

Qualifying height 7 ft. 1.0

GROUP ONE—1. Wszola, Poland (7-1.0); 1. Barrineau, U.S., (7-1.0); 1. Senilkov, U.S.S.R. (7-1.0); 1. Beilschmidt, E. Germany (7-1.0); 1. Budalov, U.S.S.R. (7-1.0); 1. Joy, Canada (7-1.0); 1. Stones, U.S. (7-1.0); 1. Ferragne, Canada (7-1.0); 1. Bergamo, Italy (7-1.0); 1. Almen, *Sweden* (7-1.0). *GROUP* TWO—1. Jankunis, U.S., (7-1.0); 1. Palkum, Norway (7-1.0); 1. Totland, Norway (7-1.0); 1. Torring, Denmark (7-1.0).

WOMEN'S 4×400-METER RELAY

HEATS

First three each heat and two fastest others qualify

HEAT ONE—1. U.S.S.R., 3:24.54; 2. U.S., 3:25.15; 3. Finland, 3:26.20; 4. W. Germany, 3:26.31. HEAT TWO—1. E. Germany, 3:23.38; 2. Australia, 3:25.98; 3. Britain, 3:27.09; 4. Canada, 3:28.81.

DECATHLON

400 METERS

Top Eight

1. Marek, W Germany, 47.12 (943); 2. Jenner, U.S., 47.51 (923); 3. Stroot, W. Germany, 47.61 (918); 3. Skowronek, Poland, 47.91 (903); 4. Pihl, Sweden, 47.97 (898); 5. Thompson, Britain, 48.15 (889); 6. Ovilov, U.S.S.R., 48.16 (889); 7. Kratschmer, W. Germany, 48.19 (889); 8. Dixon, U.S., 48.38 (880)

HIGH JUMP

Top Six

1. Avilov, U.S.S.R., 2.4 meters, 975); 2. Dixon, U.S., and Zeilbauer, Austria, 2.03 (882); Kratschmer, W. Germany and Jenner, 2.03 (882); 6. Lahti, Finland, 1.98.

110 HURDLES HEATS

Fastest Eight

1. Avilov, U.S.S.R., 14.20 seconds (939 points); 2. Katus, Poland, 14.51 (962); 3. Kratschmer, W. Germany, 14.58 (895); 4. Litvinenko, U.S.S.R., 14.71 (880); 5. Skowronek, Poland, 14.75 (876); 6. Hedmark, Sweden, 14.79 (871); 8. Jenner, U.S., 14.84 (866); 8. Samara, U.S., and Zeilbauer, Austria, 14.87 (862).

SHOT PUT LEADERS

1. Pihl, 15.55 meters; 2. Jenner, 15.35; 3. Stark, 15.08.

LONG JUMP

Top Eight

1. Avilov, U.S.S.R., 7.52 (925 points); 2. Kratschmer, W. Germany, 7.39 (899); 3. Stroot, W. Germany, 7.38 (897); 4. Lahti, Finland, 7.28 (877); 5. Zeilbauer, Austria, 7.27 (875); 6. Skowronek, Poland, 7.26 (873); 7. Marek, W. Germany, 7.23 (867); 8. Jenner, U.S., 7.22 (865).

Art Buchwald

Strange Bedfellows

WASHINGTON—When Ronald Reagan announced that he had chosen Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his vice-presidential candidate every political pundit rushed to his typewriter.

But before I wrote anything, I went to see my guru who lives in a cave on the 13th hole of the golf course at Burning Tree Country Club. After giving him a bowl of golf balls and a silk Pucci scarf, I sat at his feet and said.



Buchwald

"Why Schweiker?"

He replied, "why not Schweiker?"

"Schweiker is a liberal. Reagan is a conservative."

"And Jimmy Carter is a peanut farmer."

"What does that mean, master?"

"Yu Jo once said, 'When a politician gets into bed with another politician he makes a strange bedfellow.'"

"Then you think Reagan and Schweiker are strange bedfellows?"

"Yes, but Tuan-Mu-Tz-U said, 'One does not always go to bed to sleep. Sometimes there is something in the bed that two people are seeking.'"

* * *

"What is that, master?"

"Chung-Sun Ho-Chi asked his students, 'Why does someone who believes something get into a political bed with somebody who believes something else?' When no one knew the answer Chung-Sun Ho-Chi flunked the whole class."

"What was the correct response?" I asked.

"Because there are things under the bed no one in this universe could even dream of."

"Such as?"

"Uncommitted delegates. When two men get into a political bed together who do not share the same thoughts, you must always look under the bed for the answer."

"Do you think Reagan and Schweiker are looking under the bed right now?"

"Not only under the bed but in the closets. Pu Shang said, 'Always check the closets before getting into bed with someone you don't know.'"

"Will they find any uncommitted delegates in the closets?"

"The sky only knows. A thousand years ago Chou-Gum inquired of the master, 'What is the best way of becoming the leader of the Republican party?' he said, 'Look in the armoire of the room.'"

* * *

"Why the armoire?"

"Because there are a lot of closet Republicans hiding there waiting to see which way the wind is blowing."

"And I guess this is particularly true of Pennsylvania."

"The master did not refer to Pennsylvania. At the same time he did not specifically eliminate Pennsylvania from his thoughts."

"Will Reagan be hurt by getting into the same bed with Schweiker?"

"When two people get into the same political bed, one is always hurt. But before we make up our minds which one it is, we must all sleep on it."

"What about Gerry Ford?"

"Jan Yung once said, 'He is adequate but simple. To rule simply while remaining personally respectful is certainly to be approved. Yet simple action accompanied by personal simplicity would be carrying simplicity too far.'"

"Could you see Ford getting into bed with someone whose ideology he disagreed with?"

"I could but only after he first bumped his head against the headboard."

1,300 Young Musicians To Meet in Scotland

ABERDEEN, Scotland, July 30 (IHT).—The International Festival of Youth Orchestras and Performing Arts opens in Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 7, moving on Aug. 20 to London for a series of concerts there. About 1,300 young musicians, dancers and singers from all over the world will be participating, with concerts scheduled in several Scottish towns before the move to London.

Among the highlights are: The opening concert in Aberdeen with the Venezuelan National Youth Orchestra conducted by Mexican composer Cesar Chavez; a children's concert in Aberdeen on Aug. 14 with Dame Flora Robson appearing with the Vasteras Youth Orchestra of Sweden and the Brighton (England) Youth Orchestra; the final gala concert in Aberdeen on Aug. 19 with Van Cliburn as soloist with the 1976 International Festival Orchestra, a performance to be repeated on Aug. 22 at the wrapup gala in London at Royal Albert Hall.

Corot Painting Stolen

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters).—A painting by the 19th-century French artist Gustave Corot, "Saint Jérôme dans le désert," has been stolen from a church in Ville-d'Avray near Paris, according to police.

France Goes on Vacation, Like It or Not

Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT).—This is the weekend when the French pull down their shutters, pack their suitcases, lock up the sugar they've been hoarding against a rise in prices, and leave on summer holiday: "25 Million in Holiday Chaos," says a headline in France-Soir.

Of course not everyone goes on vacation though it may seem that way. The butchers, bakers, dry cleaners and dentists all shut up shop and leave; the hi-fi freaks, the women who give out parking tickets and the people who are always dialing your number by mistake do not intend to budge.

Summer vacation is the moment that has been awaited all year long. As the big day approaches, the French papers refer to it as Jour-J or D-Day, and they also speak of traffic jams at H-hour. The weekend departures are described as an offensive movement, the packing of suitcases as general mobilization. The fact that one in four French citizens is headed to the sea is referred to as an invasion; using a word most often associated with France's defeat in 1940, Le Point has a headline: "Roads—the Great Debacle."

The military lingo is significant. While for most of us summer vacations are an idle pleasure, to the French they are a battle.

"Twenty-seven million Frenchmen leave on vacation: 8,000 will never return," says one paper, in effect sounding taps before reveille. "How can you defend yourself against the aggression of the sun?" asks an article in Elle. "By a veritable strategy of protection," is the answer. Paris-Match, in the belief that forewarned is forearmed, published a warning piece as long ago as midwinter. "Beware of the Open Air," screamed the headline. "City folk who seek good health in the country must be prudent," said the subhead. "Many traps await them."

How to defend oneself? Well, says Paris-Match, you might have the local water analyzed before you drink it or bathe in it, and you might remember that raw milk can cause tuberculosis, garden fruits and vegetables may have been given toxic sprays, and that many of the prettiest plants are poisonous. And don't pet the neighbor's dog unless you have been formally introduced: he may be rabid. If you are renting a house, make sure beforehand that it is neither haunted nor damp.

Wouldn't it be safer to stay at home? Sure, but every good Frenchman likes a risk. Veterans of the Blue Train crisis of last April, when a voice on a loudspeaker announced that the sleeping cars passengers had rented did not exist, can look forward to even direr emergencies this summer, with 1,500 extra trains in service between July 30 and Aug. 2. As for road accidents, well, suggests a headline in Le Figaro, why not donate blood before leaving on vacation?

Many of the dangers are, like booby traps, hidden. "In warm weather, swimmers aren't the only ones to enjoy swimming pools," says the weekly Le Point. "A whole world of parasites, viruses and bacteria, perfidious as they are invisible, is splashing about in delight." Not to be caught with its plaints down, a consumer magazine asks what is beneath the azure ripples of public swimming pools and then proceeds, unfortunately, to give the answer. Their recommendation: why not postpone your swim until next year when tougher laws may make it safer.

It's a good thing the French adore equipping themselves. According to one magazine, it would not be a bad idea to get a snakebite kit and the following accessories for the family car: extra lightbulbs, a first aid kit, a set of sparkplugs, a plastic bottle of water that either a radiator or a passenger can drink, a pair of old gloves, clean rags that could also serve as plugs, paper towels, a heavy duty cable or rope and an electric light

And Le Figaro gives automobilists advice that sounds extreme indeed: Why not let your wife drive part of the way?

In a sense, the French can go on this year's vacation with a more carefree spirit than usual. Normally, there is a slight dread because it is known that price hikes in bread, postage and milk will be announced while they are snoozing in the sun. This year the government has considerately announced the price rises already, which leaves nothing to worry about except inflation and higher taxes.

But those giddy enough to hope for a carefree holiday are quickly brought back to earth. "Forget everything on your vacation—except your security," says Elle. L'Express, digging deep, reminds France's burgeoning horseriders that "Riding may be the smart summer sport but for horses vacation time is too often a long calvary."

The inevitable question, then, is why on earth should one go on vacation? The magazine Marie-France asked a psychologist and he said one shouldn't. "One should be happy all year round, happy with one's life, one's job, one's hours," was his impossible reply.

The Marie-France article is headed "Vacations Can Be Killers." You may be run over by a boat (only 2-3 per cent of those handling boats know what they are doing). You may be stung by jellyfish, step on a sea urchin, be harpooned by a skin diver. You may get sunstroke or freeze on a glacier. Or—because you are having too good a time—you may step inattentively into a swimming pool in the wee hours and be fished out the next morning stone cold dead.

Of course, you may come home bloody but unbowed and think you have survived your vacation. You haven't. "Summer vacations," says another doctor Marie-France spoke to, "can cause unspecified ill effects all winter long." He recommends that vacations be spread out over the year—presumably with the result that the ill effects will do the same.

The French are now in their 40th year of paid vacations and no amount of good sense is going to keep them home, as Marie-France bitterly remarks at the article's end: "Of course the realism of this article may seem depressing, but rest assured it won't stop you from going on vacation."

Nope, and some people might even have fun. To those imprudent souls bon courage and, dare one say it, bonnes vacances.

That 'Vulgar Intrusion' in Paris's Tuileries Gardens

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, (NYT).—The Tuileries Gardens, the splendidly pruned and sculptured scene of French elegance and violence over the centuries, are the center of a new controversy, bloodless but bilious.

The issue dividing Parisians is the summer festival being held in the gardens under the title "La Fête." The festival has brought ballet and Leonard Bernstein, among other attractions, to the Tuileries. It has also evoked a swell of negative remarks not nearly so loud as the blare of merry-go-round music that now fills a corner of the 400-year-old garden along the right bank of the Seine.

People who like the festival describe it as a delight for Frenchmen and foreigners of all tastes and ages.

People who do not like it consider the spectacle, which began in late April and which will end Aug. 31, a vulgar intrusion that has turned the gardens into a carnival, killing quietude and depriving visitors of what the French consider part of their national heritage: the right to stroll, with one's back to the Louvre, along meticulously barbered gardens designed by André Le Nôtre in the 17th century, with a forward view of the obelisk at the Place de la Concorde framed in the Arc de Triomphe beyond.

Although no heads are likely to roll (as did those of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette after their last trip through the gardens in 1793) nor buildings ripped down (as was the Tuileries Palace by insurgent Parisians in 1871), the present dispute has produced such headlines as "The Massacre of the Tuileries," in the conservative newspaper Le Figaro and vexed reminders that in the 17th century advisers warned Louis XIV that "in no time at all, idlers who come here will spoil everything."

For René Bianco, who has been director of the summer festival since it was installed in the gardens in 1970, it is idlers who are complaining about the Tuileries' new animation.

"It is a little cabal that is groaning," said Bianco.

If there were no festival, Bianco added, "where do the tourists go? They would have nothing but the stripteases at Pigalle."

Reports of physical damage to the greenery and statuary seemed exaggerated. Bianco said he saw a news photographer place a beer bottle in the hand of a statue.

And despite the aesthetic quarrel involved, most of the people in the gardens in recent days seemed to be enjoying themselves either with festival attractions—shooting galleries, cotton candy, revolving rides, a very unfrightening haunted house—or with year-round lures such as a leafy shadowed lane near the stone Apollo and Daphne of Nicolas Coustou.

PEOPLE: Long Island Sound—No, English Channel—Perhaps

Long-distance swimmer Diana Nyad failed to make it across Long Island Sound Thursday from Port Jefferson, N.Y., to New Haven. She had to be pulled from the water after three and a half hours when she got cramps in both legs. "She couldn't move her legs at all," said her manager, Chuck Jones. "I had to jump in and help her out of the water." Said Miss Nyad, "I never had a cramp before in my whole life." She still plans to try a double crossing of the English Channel next month and hopes to take another crack at Long Island Sound—"It's a good, tough swim." She already has some tough swims to her credit, including one around Manhattan.

* * *

The Smothers Brothers, Tommy and Dick, are ending their association as an entertainment team. "There are no problems," Dick Smothers said on the "Tonight" show. "We get along better than ever." He wants to spend more time with his family and "so we plan to retire as a team at the end of the year."

* * *

Bess Truman, still hospitalized with arthritis in Kansas City, wants to vote in next Tuesday's Missouri primary. "She asked me to get her an absentee ballot, and I've arranged for one," said Rufus Burris, a lawyer and longtime friend. He described the 91-year-old widow of President Truman as "cheerful and doing very well."

* * *

Canes, rosaries, knitted shawls, children's drawings, books, "inspirational" material and a music-box windmill are among the gifts sent to Pat Nixon since her July 7 stroke, along with more than 100,000 letters, 5,000 telegrams and hundreds of bouquets and plants. Members of the Women's Republican Club in the San Clemente, Calif., area who normally volunteer a day a week to sift the Nixon mail (400 pieces on an average day) are putting in extra time to handle the deluge

* * *

A Harvard reunion, of sorts, took place in the White House this week with President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Bulent Ecevit, former Turkish premier. The three met 20 years ago at Harvard where Kissinger was the professor in charge of the seminar for foreign students deemed likely to become world leaders. Ecevit was one of the students. And Ford, then a member of Congress, was the invited speaker. Asked if he had been in government before going to Harvard to study, Ecevit said, "No, I was a poet."

* * *

The editor, publishers and distributors of Private Eye, a satirical London-based magazine, have been ordered to stand trial at the Old Bailey for criminal libel, the



Bess Truman

first private criminal libel [illegible]ecution suit in Britain [illegible] years. Financier Sir James [illegible]smith, brought suit against [illegible] magazine after publication [illegible] article alleging that he was [illegible]volved in a conspiracy to [illegible] police investigations into [illegible] Lord Lucan murder case. Private Eye has since acknowledged at least part of the article [illegible] erroneous.

* * *

Dart Atlantic, a container [illegible] has recovered the gondola [illegible] by Karl Thomas in his ill[-fated] attempt last month to be [the] first man to cross the Atl[antic] by balloon. The ship, sailing [from] Southampton, England, to J[ersey] City, found the red gondola [float]ing about 650 miles east of [Lake]hurst, N.J., where Thomas [took] off on June 25.

* * *

Former Vice-President [illegible] Agnew said Friday on U.S. [tele]vision that the creation of [the] state of Israel in 1948 was [de]structive of the basic [illegible] rights of certain Palestinian [peo]ple living there. I don't wa[nt to] use inflammatory language [illegible] declared, "but it was an a[ct of] complicity that deprived [illegible] people of their rights." A[gnew] went on to say that he was [not] taking a position against American Jewish people [illegible] taking a position against Is[rael]. He added that Israel, to [illegible] did not seem "to be a d[emo]cratic system. There's no [sepa]ration of church and state."

* * *

U.S. composer Aaron Co[pland] will receive an honorary doc[torate] of music at Leeds (England) [Uni]versity Oct. 18. Copland, 75, [will] be there to conduct the [illegible] Symphony Orchestra in a [Bicen]tennial concert, part of the [illegible] Leeds Musical Festival.

—SAMUEL JUST[E]

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